"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,698—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th Aug.
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5637	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5126		7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5623	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	Morovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Dec, 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,093	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIC	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and three via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 12, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255		29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 24th August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 24th August.

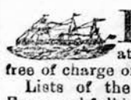
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	12th Sept. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "RISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 9th September, 1899. Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11 Aug., 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	1st Sept.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, MADEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY and
CAPE TOWN SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th Aug., 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. FAZILKA, 4,152 tons, on or about 1st September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1899. Agents.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hyrocele and Elephantiasis. guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

CHAMPAGNES! CHAMPAGNES!!

GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

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REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	8
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COIR BATH SHAMPOOING BRUSHES.

SUPERIOR to Loofahs for use in the Tropics. They stimulate the circulation and produce a healthy glow unattained by any other means.

EACH ANNAS 10.

With Handle for Shampooing the Back (in 2 sizes) each Re. 1-4.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

THE celebrated PRESERVER, RESTORER, and BEAUTIFIER of the HAIR. A most refreshing and PERFECTLY HARMLESS DRESSING. Known all over India as

THE BEST FOR INDIAN USE.

A delicately perfumed compound, GUARANTEED entirely FREE from any trace of MINERAL, CHEMICAL, or other objectionable matter, and to be a PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOSITION.

NO PARAFFIN, SULPHUR, LEAD, or POISON. Suitable for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, or CHILDREN. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS, must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars, Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash. Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			Per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
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PIPINELIS

PURE UNADULTERATED.

GREEK BRANDY.

Per case of 12 Bottles. Rs. 27 nett.

Special Rate to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and Wholesale Buyers.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

SPECIALLY BOTTLED FOR

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

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TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BOMBAY.

CRICKET REMINISCENCES.
WITH BAT AND BALL, Rs. 1-12.
or, Twenty-five Years of Australian and English Cricket. By George Giffen. Illustrated by Eighty Photographs.

"A notable addition to the literature of sport."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A book which we may say we like immensely, and which we unhesitatingly recommend to our readers . . . it is honestly worth a good deal more than the figure at which it is offered—the illustrations alone are well worth the money."—"Athletic News."

GIANTS OF THE GAME, Ans. 12.
Reminiscences of Stars of Cricket, from Daft to the present Day. By the Hon. R. H. Lyttelton, W. J. Ford and George Giffen. Illustrated.

"WILLOW, THE KING." By J. C. SNAITH,
Author of "Mistress Dorothy Marvin," "Fiercehearts, the Soldier."
Cloth, Rs. 2-4; Wrapper, Rs. 1-12. With four full-page Illustrations by Lucien Davis.

This is a novel of which we have great expectations. A strong cricket interest is interwoven with an ingenious plot, and Mr. Snaith has here done what has been wanting for a long time, viz., written a novel which will do for cricketers in the cricket field what Surtees, Whyte-Melville, and Harley Smart have done for the hunting field and racecourse. With the visit of the Australians this season, interest in cricket will doubtless reach a record pitch, and cricket literature will be purchased and read with avidity.

SEVENTY-ONE NOT OUT.
Special Colonial Edition Paper, Rs 1-12; Cloth, Rs. 2-4.
The Reminiscences of William Caffyn, Member of the All England and United Elevens, of the Surrey County Eleven, of the Anglo-American Team of 1859, and of the Anglo-Australian Teams of 1861 and 1863. Edited by "Mid-On." With numerous Illustrations.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCOTIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be pre-sented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th August, 1899.

S. S. "CREWE HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Loose Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th August, 1899.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under section 45 of Act II. (B.C.) of 1888, to borrow DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 23,00,000 (twenty-five lakhs) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.
2. The debentures will have a currency of (25) twenty-five years from the 1st November, 1899, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st May and the 1st November of each year.
3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B.C.) of 1888.
4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.
5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 23,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1899.
6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1899-1900."
7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.
8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.
9. The earnest deposits on Tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.
10. The rate at which a Tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A Tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees or rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.
11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments, as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—
Instalment I. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. payable on 22nd September, 1899.
Instalment II. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. payable on 6th October, 1899.
Instalment III. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. payable on 27th October, 1899.
N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 100.
12. Parties, whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment.
13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st October, 1899.
14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a *pro rata* allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allottable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.
15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 P. M., on Wednesday, the 6th September, 1899, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 14th August, 1899.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBETURES.

I hereby Tender for Rs. of the Municipal for (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1899-1900 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.
I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures Currency notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest deposit.

Dated (Signed).....

*Including earnest deposit, if in currency-notes or cheque.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for,
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S "MARIA VALARIE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE and INTEREST of MR. GOCULDAS NARRONJI as a Partner in the firm of Messrs. MOOLJI JAITHA AND COMPANY has CEASED on Asaad Vud 30th, Samvat 1955, (the 6th day of August, 1899), and that Messrs. LUKHMIDAS VALJI, BHUGWANDAS VALJI and LILLADHUR VALLUBHDAS have been ADMITTED as PARTNERS in the said firm, and that the Partners now constituting the said firm are Mr. GOKDHUNDAS SOONDERDAS and the said Messrs. LUKHMIDAS VALJI, BHUGWANDAS VALJI and LILLADHUR VALLUBHDAS.—Dated this 17th day of August, 1899.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Attorneys for Messrs. MOOLJI JAITHA & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JAMBULWADY, KALBADEVIE ROAD, near Bible Tract Society, opposite the Robert Money School, and in close vicinity to the small Causes Court.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, attorneys for the plaintiffs and last six defendants, and Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., attorneys for the first six defendants, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., sell on the premises, by Public Auction, pursuant to the decree made by the High Court in suit No. 511 of 1897, dated the 29th day of July, 1898:—
All the estate and interest of the parties to the above suit, in all that piece or parcel of Government pansion and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Jambulwady, Kalbadevie Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 362 squares yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the west, by the said Kalbadevie Road, on or towards the east, by the property of Moroba Ramchandra, on or towards the north, by the said Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the south, by the property of the Tract Society and of Ghanesham Nilkant, which said hereditaments and premises are registered under Collector's old No. 470, new No. 2458, old Survey No. 1491, and new Survey No. 8, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 1765 and 362, Street Nos. 13-15, and 2-7, and are now in the occupation of the parties to the above suit and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, or to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway blocks, Parel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished Burmese mixed furniture, plate-ware, glass and crockery-ware, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, table and China ornaments, Persian carpets and rugs, handsome oleographs and pictures, &c., &c., the property of W. H. Daw, Esqr.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1. 30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 Second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 Strong-built victoria, in good order.
1 Chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Tat, 8 years, 15 hands, quiet in harness.
Property of another gentleman—
1 Bay Arab, about 13-1 1-2, 7 years, quiet in saddle, good for polo pony.
1 chestnut C. B., 13-1 1-2, 7 years, quiet in saddle and harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY OF THE FIRM OF SHA VURLLANDASS KIRPARAM & SHA HARRIVALABHDASS CULLIANDASS.
Suit No. 470 of 1891.
Sha Narondass Culliandass
vs.
Sha Devidass Hurrivalabhdass and others.

Under instructions from L. N. Banajee, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, sapphire and other kinds of jewellery.
1 very valuable "Veni" (head ornament), set with diamonds of first quality (old mine).
1 very valuable necklace, set with diamonds of first quality (old mine).
1 very valuable "Champakali"-shape necklace, set with brilliants of first quality (old mine).
1 large pearl button, weighing about 100 chows.
1 large pearl "Soojnee," weighing about 1,000 chows.
1 very valuable "Veni," set with brilliants.
1 very valuable "Katack" (head ornament), set with rubies, brilliants, and emeralds.
1 very valuable "Nagfen," set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.
1 very valuable diamond "Serpej" (head ornament).
1 very valuable cat's eye ring of the 1st quality.
A lot of very valuable rings, set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphire, &c., diamond earrings and pins, pearl, satlara and kanthis, &c., &c., too numerous to describe.
The above is on view at our rooms, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
N.B.—We invite particular attention of the public to come and see the above jewellery.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD, OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

ON FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNEIT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ghanshamdas and Dulabdas Balmukundas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady, at Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,536 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east, by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west, by the 2nd Khutarwadi Lane, on the south, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba, and on the north, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and Janardhan Kunchord, and which hereditaments are registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 140, new No. 1273, old Survey Nos. 458, 469, 461, 462, and new Survey Nos. 7510, to 7528.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadya, Solicitors, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

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Printers and Publishers,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

FOR SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.
ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. SARAH ISAAC NISSIM.

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the above ESTATE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable Jewellery belonging to the above Estate, consisting of valuable pearl necklaces, diamond earrings, diamond daisy brooch, diamond bracelets and brooches, one magnificent diamond emerald and ruby locket, diamond pearl, ruby, emerald and turquoise rings, gold bracelets and bangles, and a lot of silver ware.
THE JEWELLERY IS NOW ON VIEW.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—Dansbury Cart, Dark Green body, Wheels and Shaft Yellow, Rubber Tyres, built by McMULLEN and Co., long Acre, Ch: A. P., rising five 13·3 believed perfectly sound, very fast trapper and very nice to ride. Turn-out Rs. 1,600. Reasonable offer will be considered. Photo of turn-out can be sent to Mofussil.—Apply "X," care of this paper.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin, 12 As. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8. Leather Kit Bags Rs. 20, Travelling Rugs, Rs. 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-12. Warm Ulsters, Rs. 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8. Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Established 1887.

ASSISTANT CASHIER WANTED, by Shipping office in Fort. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80, with prospects, according to qualifications. Experience is Shipping and Customs work essential. Applicants must apply in own handwriting, stating experience and sending copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.—Apply "B," care of this office.

WANTED kind home for Ch: A. P. MENDIPPE, owner going home.—Apply "Y," care of this paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW (Unfurnished), at Dongersee Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st September, open on all sides to sea breeze.—Apply to Honble FAZALBHOY VISRAM, Samuel Street, Fort, or Bresson Candy.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.—Sole Importers of leading STANDARD TYPEWRITERS. Send for our Catalogue.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work;—(1) Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3. Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay. 1,

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for 12 testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specally adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per Bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

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As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.
The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.
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NEW SHIPMENT OF
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CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger dismiss,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
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SPECIAL REGARD FOR
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FREE DRAUGHT,
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"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.
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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
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(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTAB

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st Instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR LOAN.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of RECEIPT of the Tenders for the BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN of 1899, is 1 p.m., (Gun-fire, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1899.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th August, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr. MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA in the Firm of "FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and COMPANY" in relation to its business at "HONGKONG" ceased and terminated on the 11th November, 1898, and an advertisement to that effect was published in the Hongkong Newspapers only, and not in the Bombay papers as is implied in the advertisement in yesterday's papers over the signature of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and COMPANY. As to the Bombay firm of Framjee Hormusjee and Company, the same was dissolved by mutual consent as has been already notified. As to the advertisement in yesterday's papers that the firm of "Framjee Hormusjee and Company" will be carried on by the other partner (Mr. Hormusjee Mirwanjee Mehta) as heretofore, the said advertisement has been inserted without the consent of MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1899.

HORMUSJEE MUNCHERSHAW MEHTA,
Attorney for
MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India or any substitute for or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and no sale given therefrom will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 21 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter 11, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 per month, without any extra allowance of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license, and after one year's pilotage in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 1st or subgrade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____
Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September, 1899.

I require the amount in _____

Debentures of Rupees _____ each.

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 com. }	1,237 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,212 1-2
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	{ 1,000 }	100	{ 100 }	8 p.c.	96 1-2
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£2 9 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	900	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil	250
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1692 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	38
Bajaj S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belgaum)		971	60	all	9 per ct. 1,001
Berar Manfg Co., Ld		2,750	550,000	20	Rs. 15 200
Bombay United		90	1,000	1,000	Nil 460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.		90	500	500	dvdRs 20 480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld		50	1,000	1,000	90
Britannia Mills Ltd		1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80 425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd		65	1,000	1,000	10 per ct. 1,003
Central India		1,000	500	500	dvdRs.60 1,065
China Mills Co. Ltd.		80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80 425
City of Bombay Mills		800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20 725
Coimbatore S. and W.		6,000	100	100	9 pr ct. 125
Con naught Mills		600	500	500	50 615
Coorla Land & Mills		4,000	700	...	Rs. 10 417 1-2
Coorla Mills		600	1,000	1,000	nil. 50 50
Currimbhoy Mill		80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50 700
David Mill		1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30 30
Dhuria Spinning and Pressing Co. Ltd.		400	250	all	dvdRs.20 250
Dinn Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 10
Empress		2,000	500	500	Nil 3.5
Framjee Petit		1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil 900
Hindusthan		375	1,000	1,000	Nil 500
Hutheesinghai Mills		700	500	500	40 670
Howard and Bulnughs		1,500	500	500	50 590
Hope Mills		500	1,000	1,000	30 440
Hyderabad		700	1,000	1,000	20 1,30
Imperial Cotton		800	500	500	Nil 250
Indian Manfg.		1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30 687
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ltd.		700	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs 50 550
James Greaves, Lister Mill		1,100	500	500	25 620
Jam Mill		600	200	200	dvdRs 20 220
Jams Edulji Manufacturing Co.		1,800	250	250	Nil 100
Jeevraj Balloo		1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd 500
Jumbo Mills Co., Ltd.		8,430	1,000	1,000	20 315
Khandesh		7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25 850
Khanegum Manfg. Co.		1,000	250	250	65 500xd
Khatau Makanjee		1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdR. 25 475
Leopold		3,000	100	40	dvdRs.5 175
Lord Reay Mfg		415	1,000	1,000	50 650
Laxmi Das Spinning & Weaving Co.		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 700
Madras United		300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 10 2,775
Manekjeemee		600	1,000	1,000	Nil 100
Mahoodi Sahi Mills (Gulburga)		8,400	500	300	15 pr ct. ...
Manockjee Paut		4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 70 2,015
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ltd., Amraoti		300	100	115	dvdRs15 ...
Mazagon		5,000	250	...	dvdRs.0 67 1-2
Morarji Goculdass		1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60 1,6.0
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld		4,000	250	250	dvdRs15 200
Madura Mills		1,779	100	100	Nil ...
National		900	1,000	1,000	Nil pa 52
New great Eastern		1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2 150
Oriental		5,725	500	2	dvd Nil 47 1-2
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd).		742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 30 820
Queen Mills		600	1,000	1,000	Rs.0 625
Rajpore Mills		600	1,000	1,0.0	Nil. 800
Saraswati Mills		1,250	500	500	Nil 500
Sassoon		1,50.	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 25 625xd
Shahapore Mills		600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5 1,850
Soonderdas		75	1,000	1,000	Rs.0 400
Southern India		1,00.	500	500	Nil 100
Southern Maratta		1,200	250	250	dvdRs 12 280
Sun Mills, Ld.		1,000	250	250	Rs. 12 270
Standard Mills Co.		1,000	500	500	15 175
Star of India		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil 6.0
Swadeshi Mills		2,000	500	500	dvdRs22½ 670
Tarsadia Mills		3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20 325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing		500	1,000	1,000	50
Union Mills Ld.		1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20 3.0
Venkunaker Laxman Shanker Mills		500	500	500	dvdRs40 410x1
Victoria Mills		350	1,000	1,000	Nil 2125
Western India		1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50 575
Wadhwan City Spinning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.		40	50	all	dvdR. 25
Wania Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs1 ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	75
Badman Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	187
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	187	1,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	79xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	5.	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,00	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delisi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	205
Desai Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	530
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee & Survety Ship Assn.	5,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	125
Philips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	35
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1,000	25	517 1-2
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co.	1,250	251	100	11	23

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	507 1-2

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water 9-50m., 9-40a. Low water, 2-52m., 3-53a. Broach City Press Company, Dean Lane, 3 p.m. Music at the Bandstand, 5-15 p.m.

A PROW CAPSIZED.—On Wednesday morning a prow in charge of tindal Aditwa Chungia and four calasees, was sailing down the harbour, when owing to the heavy sea and high wind blowing at the time, it capsized just off the Malet Bunder. The crew swam ashore.

BURGLARY AT MODY STREET.—Hemraj Jaitha, a Bhatia merchant of Mody Street, Fort, has made a report to the police, that he locked up his room on Wednesday afternoon and went out. When he returned home in the evening, he found the place had been entered, the padlock on the door having been wrenched off the door. Two boxes were found broken open and silver ornaments, and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 134 stolen therefrom.

ALLEGED BURGLARY AT A MARWAREE'S SHOP.—Kustoor Bosape, a Marwadee, having his place of business at DeLisle Road, has made a report to the police that some time during the night of the 14th instant, his shop was entered through a window facing the sweeper's gully, and ornaments of the value of Rs. 244 were stolen from a cupboard. The police enquiries showed that the ornaments alleged to have been stolen, belonged to several persons, who had pledged with complainant. The complainant was also unable to give the address of any of his customers.

ALLEGED THEFT AT A GOLDSMITH'S SHOP.—Narayen Keshaw, a goldsmith, having his place of business at Manockji Street, Lower Colaba, has reported to the police, that in March last, he locked up his shop and went to his native country at Ratnagerry. He returned to Bombay on Wednesday and opened the place, when he discovered that a box, which contained ornaments of the value of Rs. 240, had been forced open and its contents missing. The complainant states that the ornaments belonged to twelve different persons, who had entrusted them to him to make into ornaments.

A SUCCESSFUL MAHOMEDAN DOCTOR.—We are pleased to learn that Shaik Abdool Ruzzak, eldest son of Captain Shaik M. Kassum, Hon. A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has successfully passed the examinations of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. of London, and is now acting as a *locum tenens* of the House Surgeon to the General Infirmary and Eye Institution at Gloucester. We believe he is the first Deccan Mahomedan, who has obtained these high medical degrees. We wish him success in his future career and trust that other members of his community will follow his example.

JUVENILE THIEF.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luxman Jibo, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen years, was charged by Inspector Brewin, before Mr. C. B. Spencer, with escaping a gold armlet of the value of Rs. 80, the property of one Govind Dajiot Bhoiwada. On Wednesday evening complainant found the ornament missing from his room and suspicion falling upon the accused, who used to frequent his place, reported the matter to the police. The latter took the lad into custody and on searching his person, recovered the ornament, concealed under his clothes. The lad pleaded guilty to the charge and was ordered to receive eight stripes.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st B. I. Marine Battalion will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—(Weather Permitting.)

March	The Belle of Chicago ..... Sousa.
Duet (from the 2nd Act)	Rigoletto ..... Verdi.
Fantasia	The Use of a Bille ..... Belfe.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe ..... Be-ch.
Selection	A Runaway Girl ..... Caryl.
Valse	Les Sirenes ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—An inquiry was held, yesterday morning, at the Bori Bunder Police Chowkey, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Withia Goma, aged 30 years. Deceased was a calasee employed on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bhundara. On Wednesday evening the calasee was sent below to close one of the post holes on the port side of the vessel. Soordy afterwards the post hole was found open and deceased missing. The tandil of the vessel went below to ascertain the cause, when he discovered that deceased had fallen into No. 4 hold of the ship. When hauled up on deck he was found to be dead. His body was then brought ashore and taken to the water police chowkey at Bori Bunder. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A RUSSIAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Elagine alias W. Erlih, a Russian, with cheating at Rangoon. The accused did not know English and the proceedings were interpreted to him in Russian by Inspector Favel. He was arrested in Bombay on the receipt of a telegram from the Rangoon authorities. Mr. Favel applied for his remand pending the arrival of the warrant, which, he was informed, was posted on the 14th instant at Rangoon. The accused stated that the charge against him being of a civil nature, he might be allowed to put up in a hotel under police surveillance. The Magistrate said it was for the court at Rangoon to deal with the merits of the case, but he would order his release on furnishing a substantial security. The accused stated that he was a stranger in this city and could not furnish security. The accused was remanded to jail till the 24th instant.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A COACHMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J Hospital regarding the death of Succaram Nathiaba, aged forty years, a coachman in the employ of a Hindu gentleman. On Sunday evening a phaeton belonging to Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Wadia was being driven along the Warden Road, when the horse took fright and bolted. The animal continued its rapid career until the Scandal Point, where it ran into a brougham which was standing there in charge of the deceased. The force of the collision upset the brougham, and the coachman was thrown off his seat. He sustained serious injuries to his head and was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital he was found to be suffering from concussion and laceration of the brain. He was detained under treatment, but he did not rally and died on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from concussion and laceration of the brain, the result of being thrown off the driver's seat of his brougham through a phaeton accidentally colliding with and capsizing it, the horse in the phaeton having taken fright and bolted.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIC PARSI LADY.—The death of Mrs. Manekbai Hormusji Dorabji Camaji, which took place on Monday last, has cast a gloom over the small Parsi society of Poona. The deceased was the daughter-in-law of the late Mr. Dorabji Nasarwanji Camaji, the younger brother of Mr. C. N. Camaji, the first Parsi social reformer of Bombay. Mr. Dorabji was one of the well-known merchants of Shanghai, having owned large landed estates in Hongkong, Shanghai and also under the Chinese territory. Mr. Hormasji, the husband of the deceased, who died ten years ago at Shanghai, was wholly trained up in England, where he passed the greater part of his life under Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji M.P., with his cousins Mr. J. C. Cama, now a leading Parsi Solicitor of Bombay and Mr. Hormusji, A. Wadia, the well-known Parsi Barrister of Kattyawar. Mr. Hormusji was considered a millionaire, during the time of the share mania, having been a partner in the firm of Messrs. C. N. Camaji and Sons. But when the reverses came generally over Bombay, he lost his fortune. By the death of her father-in-law, the deceased lady came into the possession of a large fortune, as his legal heir. The deceased was a very charitable lady, having spent most of her fortune in relieving poor and the needy Parsis. She gave large sums of money for defraying the marriage expenses of poor Parsi girls, as well as on the occasion of the thread ceremonies of the Parsi children. She was a true Parsi of the orthodox type, having spent large sums of money every year, on all the religious days of the Parsis, so much so that she used to feed a number of Parsi priests on the Parsi Muktad days. Even during her last days she treated the sick people, giving them food, clothes, money and medicine. She died of plague under very painful circumstances, while treating a maid-servant in her own bungalow at Poona for three days. She was under the treatment of her uncle, Dr. Byramji Nowrosji Darabsett, J.P., of Bombay, and other local medical practitioners of Poona. The deceased lady was the sister of Mr. H. B. Gandevia, of Ahmedabad, D. B. Dinshaw, (Gandevia) of Bombay and Dr. N. B. Gandevia, L.R.C.P., and S., (London), of Melbourne, Australia. She was 44 years of age only and has left behind her two sons, one daughter, and her old mother to bemoan her loss.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

SECURING THE AGENCY OF A MILL COMPANY.
NENSEY KHAIRAJ AND COMPANY Vs. SHAMRAO PANDURANG AND OTHERS

THE plaintiffs in this case are Rahimtoola Khairaj and Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaj, trading under the above name; while the defendants are Shamrao Pandurang, Waghjee Cooverjee, Bai Parsoonbai, widow of Ruttonchand Vanmali, Chimonlal Ruttonchand, Hiralal Ruttonchand, Furdoonjee Cooverjee Kapadia and Gocouldas Ramdas. The plaintiffs prayed that the partnership created by the agreement of the 3rd September 1895 might be declared to be dissolved from the death of Ruttonchand Vanmali; that the respective rights of the plaintiffs and defendants with reference to the purchase of certain shares might be ascertained and declared; that the rights and liabilities of the plaintiffs and defendants with reference to the partnership might be adjusted, &c.. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Manker appeared for the defendant Shamrao Pandurang; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Ardasir and Messrs. Littles and Co., appeared for the sixth and seventh defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 3rd September 1895, they entered into a partnership agreement in the Gujerati language with the first, second, sixth and seventh defendants, and Ruttonchand Vanmali, now deceased, for the purpose of securing and carrying on the agency of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited. At the time of the agreement the sixth and seventh defendants and the deceased Ruttonchand were trading in partnership under the name of Ruttonchand Vanmali and Co. Under the agreement in question, the share of the plaintiffs was to be eight annas, that of Waghjee two annas, that of Shamrao four annas, and that of Ruttonchand Vanmali and Co. two annas. After reciting the 1st, 2nd, 8th, 11th and 12th clauses of the agreement, the plaintiffs said that, in pursuance of the agreement and for the purposes of the partnership, and with the consent and approval of the other partners, the plaintiffs purchased in the usual way according to the custom of the Bombay Share Market, 122 shares in the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited, and obtained share certificates and blank transfers for the same, executed by the sellers of the shares. The directors of the National Manufacturing Company, however, refused to pass the transfers for the shares, and the plaintiffs were, therefore, unable to get the transferees registered as shareholders in respect thereof, and thus acquire votes which would enable them to secure the agency of the said company for the partnership. By reason of the refusal of the directors to pass the transfers, the object for which the partnership was formed, could not be attained; and the plaintiffs were desirous that the affairs of the partnership should be wound up and the rights of the respective partners therein adjusted. Ruttonchand Vanmali died on the 20th January 1898, leaving him surviving his widow and two sons, the third, fourth, and fifth defendants. Defendant Waghjee alone had paid his share of the monies required for the purchase of the 122 shares, and his proportion thereof had been handed by the plaintiffs to his attorneys. Exclusive of costs incurred by the partnership, there was now due by the defendant Shamrao Rs. 11,350; by the representatives of Ruttonchand Vanmali Rs. 5,698-7-8; by defendant Furdoonjee Rs. 2,849-3-11; and by defendant Gocouldas Rs. 2,849-3-11. Plaintiff had demanded payment of the sums due, but the defendants had failed to pay the same, and some of them had disputed the liability.

The first defendant, in his defence, denied that the plaintiffs purchased any shares in the National Company for the purposes of the partnership; or that he consented to the payment out of the partnership of the purchase money of the shares being transferred to the purchasers. This defendant denied the custom alleged. Plaintiffs should not have paid the purchase money without, in the first place, getting the shares transferred in the register of the company or without getting proxies in the name of the plaintiffs from the vendors, in which case, if such proxies had been lodged with the company in proper time, such shares would have conferred a voting power upon the plaintiffs although their names had been registered in their name. Plaintiffs themselves had committed a breach of the partnership agreement in having failed to take proper measures to secure the agency, which they were bound to do under the agreement. This defendant said he was not liable to pay his proportion of the purchase monies; and he was not indebted to the plaintiffs as alleged. He was entitled to be repaid all the monies which he had from time to time paid to the plaintiffs at their request, on account of the partnership.

The defendant Waghjee Cooverjee contended that when he took over his proportion of the shares and paid for them in November 1898, his liability to the plaintiffs or the partnership immediately ceased.

The defendants Furdoonjee and Gocouldas, after denying material allegations of the plaint, said that, if the plaintiffs had chosen so to do, they might have obtained proxis from the vendors; and if such proxis had been lodged in proper time with the company, such shares would have counted on votes in favour of the plaintiffs although they were not registered in their names. The plaintiffs had been guilty of a breach of agreement in not taking proper measures to secure the agency of the company, as they were bound to do under the agreement. These defendants were, therefore, not bound to pay any portion of the purchase money of the new shares.

The case is proceeding.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A DECEASED HUSBAND.

MATILDA VIEGAS Vs. THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The defendant is the administrator of the will of Eusebius Francis Viegas, and the plaintiff, his widow, prayed that it might be declared that she was entitled to an undivided moiety of certain property, and that the will of the deceased so far as it referred to such property, was void, and that pending the hearing, the defendant should be restrained from disposing of the plaintiff's share in the property, and that, if necessary, the will should be cancelled. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Chhabildas Mottilal and Malvi, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., were for the defendant.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said on the evidence the court must come to the conclusion that the deceased had exercised a very considerable influence over the plaintiff. From the fact that Mr. Lynch had talked to her and Mr. Little also examined her previous to her signing the deed, it showed that plaintiff knew what she was doing. In dealing with the question as to whether the signing of the deed had been brought about by influence, improperly exercised before she signed it, the court had to remember that no attempt had been made to set it aside for several years, and that the husband being now dead could not give evidence in his own favour. The evidence showed that the document was drawn up to protect the property. His lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff and gave her an injunction, restraining the defendant from disposing of the plaintiff's share in the properties. The defendant to pay costs.

ORIENTAL AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at its registered office, Esplanade Road, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 15th June 1899 showed that the Company transacted business to the extent of about Rs. 2,76,859, and on this a net profit of Rs. 1,290-7-4 was earned. The directors recommended that out of this sum Rs. 100 be carried to the reserve fund, Rs. 1,151 be paid as dividend at Re 1 per share and Rs 39-7-4 be carried forward to next year's account. The directors considered these results satisfactory, taking into account the infancy of the Company and the prevalence of plague, which had almost paralysed the trade of the Presidency. The shareholders were reminded of the fact that the whole amount of the calls, that is, Rs. 26 per share, was not available for the full period of 8 3-4 months during which the mill was worked, but was available only for 5 1-4 months on an average. On this amount Rs. 1,290-7-4 were earned which came to 9·84 per cent. per annum. Resolutions were passed adopting the report and giving effect to the various recommendations made by the directors. Messrs. Dayabhoy Tapidas, W. A. Chambers, S. V. Bandarkar, D. B. Chitnis and Rao Saheb Vasanji Trikanji Mulji were re-elected directors, and Mr. V. J. Pagnis was re-appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 75. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE Cinchona crop in Bengal in 1898-99 amounted to 236,098 lbs. of dry bark, all of which was obtained from the trees uprooted in the Government plantations in Sikkim. Besides the bark obtained from cropping, 131,615 lbs. of bark were purchased from private plantations in Sikkim and Southern India. The Superintendents of Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal and Madras, met at a Conference to consider the question of the relationship of the Bengal and Madras factories, respectively, towards the bark market in Southern India, and a definite understanding was come to regarding future purchases of bark in that locality. The outturn of the Bengal factory was 10,335 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, and 3,921 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge. The net profit to Government was Rs. 10,879, which Government considers satisfactory.

THE MURDER IN DUNCAN ROAD.

LAST evening, at the Morgue, Mr. Turner, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the circumstances under which Abbai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years, was alleged to have been murdered by her paramour, Gungaram Dewba, a Maratha, on Tuesday night, near her house in Duncan Road. Superintendent Holdway and Inspector Gannon attended the inquiry. The accused Gungaram was also brought before the court in police custody.

Before any further evidence was recorded, the accused Gungaram made a long and voluntary statement, in the course of which he said that deceased left him on the 13th ultim

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas, in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

THERE were Rs. 29,70,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday to Calcutta, Rs. 5,90,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,20,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d., 3 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 1,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 4d., at which rate 3 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. It was announced that Rs. 40,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' site was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols dropped 1-2 per cent. yesterday, to 106. French Rentes were unchanged at 100; but Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·25 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £86 5-8. Bar Silver was still quoted at 27 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York at 60 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·86 1-4 dollars. About £100,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 38s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, in a steady market.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton declined 1-16d. in Liverpool, to 3 15-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were also lower to a like extent, in all positions extreme quotations being 3 23-64d. per lb., for August delivery, and 3 9-32d. for December-January. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands fell off 1-8 cent. in New York, to 6 3-16 cents per lb.; August Futures 13 points, to 5·52 cents, and December 13 points also, to 5·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

The local Cotton market has been quiet in tone today with a meagre enquiry, resulting in but a poor business.

"Absence of rain causes anxiety"—such are the words in which the reports received this morning from the Cotton-growing districts are couched. The weather in some parts is cloudy, but without rain. The only rainfall registered was 20 cents at Khangaon, 35 cents at Jalgaon, 2 cents at Wadawan, 33 cents at Barsi, and 9 cents at Sholapur.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,276	bales.
Wheat	7,880	cwts.
Linseed	1,195	"
Rapeseed	3,159	"
Poppyseed	532	"
Castorseed	2,493	"
Rice	82,065	"

FREIGHTS are firm. Some ready lines have been done at 18s. 6d. per ton, for Antwerp.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at 1s 3 31-32d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was nothing reported in the latter, and the demand for Bank Paper at the quotation was very limited. Closing rates were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs	176 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were lower again to-day at 100 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents. 99 15-16 for Account, and 94 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 1,257 1-2 per share.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 18.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1625-196-97—Thakurdas D C and H—Hajee Vyadina Cassum vs Luxumibai—Smetham B and Noble—Part heard.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

14731-98—The Holland Bombay Trading Co Ld vs Abdul Cader Allybhai.

2095-92—K D Shroff—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs B i Dossibai and others—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals.

217-685-98—Crawford B and Co—Syed Sirdar Ali Khan vs Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama—K D Shroff.

1032-365-98—Crawford B and Co—George K Heitaricks and another vs Karim Nensey—Payne G and S.

1033-117-99—Magniram and Co—Chabildas Ramdas vs Dulubhdas Balmukandas—R P Bharucha.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE. (6)
Suits for hearing and final disposal. 2 [illegible]

Long Causes.

231 and 2205-98—Crawford B and Co—The Sassoon S and W Co, Ld, vs Eruchshaw Dinshaw—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others—Payne G and S and J Peace.

425-95—Framji and D—Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz J vs Allibhoy Jeevanjee and others—Nanu and H.

595-95—Nanu and H—Allibhoy Jeevanjee and others vs Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jang B—Framjee and D.

721-98—Sorabjee and J for pauper—Kalkashing Jayramshing Pardshi vs Lalljee Futtoo and others—K B Mehta and Tyabjee D and Co.

422-98—K M Mody for pauper—Hassam Cassum vs Hajee alias Adum and others—Framjee and D.

448-98—King and Co—Fatehalli Allobhai and others vs Thakersey Nawjee and others—Muljee and R.

290-97—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Pursoa and others vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co.

177-97—Seedhan B and N—James R Watson vs Oomer Jumai Vayani—Payne G and S.

517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Meghraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.

485-98—Matubhai and J—Manmohandas Dayalines vs Narrondas Calliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.

512-98—Hiralal M and M—Ladkivahu alias Dahibai vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.

30-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Dewjee and another vs Thaker Radhu Manordas and others—Ardeshir H and D.

494-97—Pestonji R and K—Hari Raghoba Thakur and another vs Khimibai and others—Chunis M and M.

For further direction and cost on Commrs. report.

339-81—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs C E Farron Ag A G—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

616-95—Mansuklal D and J—Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Edgelow G and W.

538-97—Craigie, L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri; and Sorabjee and J.

For an Exparti Decree.

570-98—Nanu and H—Bhaga Dana vs Abdul Tyeb Fullehalt—In person.

Long Causes.

535-98—Smetham B and Noble—John Gordon vs Jagoojee Hunsraj—Diksait and D.

219-98—K P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gelia and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.

602-98—Payne G and S—Edaljee Cowasjee Mudon and others vs Shevjee Sarang and others—Chunis M and M.

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Tajrabai and another vs Ratbai and others—Diksait and D and Khandas and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

83-97—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtulla Khairaj and others vs Shamrao Pandurang and others—S P J A, and Little and Co. Part heard.

673-97—Wadia and G—Girdhardas Ganshamdas vs Jeswandas Vandrawandas—Little and Co.

110-98—Framjee and D—Framjee Sorabjee vs Chandulal Khushaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.

442-98—Wadia and G—Pursoa um Shewji vs Khatao Dedhor and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhor vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and G.

614-98—Sorabji and J—Fuckroodin Khan alias Fuckroo Meya bin Hajee Khaa Doctor vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Hajee Abdul Cadar Nowrung and others—Payne G and S.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and others vs Luxumon Govind—King and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

13-99—Little and Co—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.

14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesorbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.

15-99—Jehangir and T—M tual widow vs Dossabhoy Muncherjee Darogwalla—A F Turner.

6-98—Muhubhai and J—Hiralal Pitamberdas vs Gangadar Ramdas—K J Mantri.

8-99—Captain and V—Gocouldas Sakarlal and others vs Shamji Gnella—Hiralal M and M.

16-97—Crawford and Co—Pranjee Thakersey vs Narondas Kutconey and others—Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

445-98—Little and Co—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs N C Macle d and another—Diksait and D.

103-99—Framjee and D—Deepchand Primjee Jairam vs Hemraj Parmanand—Thakurdas D C and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th August, 1899.

There will be shooting on the Rifle Range Colaba on Saturday afternoon 19th August, 1899.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LUKIS—August 12, at the Tendrils, Simla, the wife of Major C P Lukis, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

RAHM—August 13, at Claremont, Yercaud, the wife of W Rahm, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CURETON—ALLAN—August 7, at St Mark's Church, Almora, by the Rev A H Langridge, Captain Edward Robert Cureton, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to Margaret, daughter of Mr W G Allan.

DEATH.

FULLER—August 13, of fever at the residence of her grandfather, Jones Street, Madras, Nina Mildred Mina, beloved daughter of James and Laura Wilhelmina Fuller, aged 16 years, and 11 months

KEOGH—August 10, at Berhampore, Murshedabad, Eric Lionel only child of A and M Keogh.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1899.

IT is very deplorable that plague has effected a lodgment on the European Continent at Oporto, and has already found its way to Lisbon. Up to the 15th inst. there were twenty-seven cases at the famous port and sixteen deaths. The origin of the outbreak was the seizure of nine men with severe illness, which was found to be plague, employed in unloading the cargo of a vessel, and of these seven died in the hospital. The telegraphic account omits to state the port of origin of the vessel or the nature of the cargo. But it certainly was not from Bombay for there is no trade between our city and Oporto. The infection probably came from the Levant. Wherever it came from measures were promptly taken to isolate the men who were attacked, and to prevent access to the houses in which they lodged. Nevertheless the insidious malady has spread, and made its way to the capital. It is to be feared that nothing that can be done now will check its further course. The Board of Trade in England has issued instructions that arrivals from Oporto—and we may assume from Lisbon also—shall be placed under observation. That there has been a certain amount of uneasiness, lest the plague should obtain a footing in Great Britain, is evidenced by steps being taken to provide against the danger of its being introduced by vessels arriving at Manchester by the Ship Canal. The *British Medical Journal* has called attention to the western advance of the plague. Writing before the outbreak at Oporto the *Journal* pointed the moral of the fact that the epidemic commenced five years ago in the extreme east of the Asiatic littoral, and was then—three weeks ago—on the shores of the Mediterranean. That suggests the questions: "Where will it be in another five years? Will Europe be in the throes of an epidemic plague, with all its terrors to life and its dislocation of commerce?" It is possible, perhaps even probable, that such will be the case. The chief danger to Europe is generally assumed to be the countries adjacent to the Black Sea, and the malady is certainly spreading along the Persian Gulf. But it is now on the Atlantic sea-board of South-Western Europe and access to the rest of the Continent can be obtained by much short routes. The great danger to Russia is, undoubtedly, on the side of Persia and Turkey. The fearful mortality that marked the course of the influenza, which had its origin in China, when traversing Russia on its way to England and the rest of Europe, shows that there are elements of special danger in the conditions prevailing in the dominions of the Czar. Sanitation is in its infancy in that Empire. The churches, which are crowded on Sundays and feast-days, have no means of ventilation; the doors are only opened for ingress and egress and the windows are never opened at all. The large congregations thus brought together secure the wide diffusion of whatever epidemic may be in the air. There is no escape from it. Sanitary cordons on the Afghan and Persian frontier may be useful as a means of embarrassing Indian trade, and of extending Russia's political influence amongst her neighbours. But there would be more real security in measures directed to secure the ventilation of churches and other public buildings throughout the Empire, and in a general improvement in public hygiene.

Unfortunately, while we are pointing to the beam in our brother's eye there are not a few motes in our own. The *Lancet* publishes a communication from a correspondent at Hong Kong, who, writing in June, states that plague was then steadily on the increase in that colony. Up to the fifteenth of the month there had been 797 cases, of which all but forty had proved fatal. Two-thirds of the cases were only heard of on the discovery of the corpses. The plague was making its way in the direction of the European quarter, and a good deal of anxiety was felt as to the future. The Government were able to do little or nothing owing to want of funds, the local resources being exhausted by the measures rendered necessary by the expansion of the boundaries of the colony to Kunloon. The plague seemed to have become endemic in the high back-to-back houses of the native quarter, with a total absence of sanitary arrangements. Numbers of the Chinese residents fled to Canton, taking the plague with them and infecting that city. Canton naturally protested against this, but to all appearances in vain. In 1894-95 Canton was infected from Hong Kong in the same way, and a hundred thousand Cantonese were carried off. Since then Hong Kong has been the home of plague with one or two years of intermission. One would have supposed that it would have been of far more importance for such an important commercial *entrepot* to be delivered from this abiding pest than to have the colonial boundaries extended at a cost which left the local authorities without resources, with which to encounter these recurrent outbreaks. The Colonial Office is primarily responsible for the apparent supineness of the local authorities in that important crown colony. Mr. Chamberlain did not mobilise the forces of the Empire to redeem one of its important ports from the opprobium of being a hot-bed of plague for five years, and the focus whence it has spread to India and other British dominions.

What that neglect of an obvious duty has cost India, in hideous mortality and material loss, we in Bombay know only too well. Our Poona correspondent in yesterday's impression described the fearful ordeal through which that city is passing now for the first or the second time. The town is desolate; the population so reduced that whole streets of houses are uninhabited, and the busiest thoroughfares are empty: but the plague cases number near two hundred a day and the deaths are about as numerous. Whole families are carried off with the exception of one or two forlorn children, homeless and starving. The house-to-house visitation by soldiers having been discontinued at the prayer of the inhabitants, and the duty of searching out cases being entrusted to volunteers, complaints are heard that cases are concealed, and the disease has thus got out of hand. There is a disposition to favour a return to the discarded methods that certainly appear to have been effectual in keeping the plague under some sort of control. What is strange is that we hear nothing of recourse to inoculation, which, if practised on the scale found possible in Damaun, Dharwar, and Hubli, would deliver Poona from its enemy in a few weeks and diminish the mortality in three days. The Laboratory in Bombay is indented on by the Mauritius, by Madagascar, by East Africa, by distant Cyprus; but a city within a hundred miles of the Presidency Capital elects to perish rather than be saved by inoculation. Yet Poona has an object-lesson in the neighbouring Cantonment, where the Native regiments and their followers, having been inoculated at the invitation of General Burnett, and encouraged by the example of their officers, have not lost a man by plague since the operation was effected. From what is happening now in Poona we may partly conceive what would be the inevitable result of leaving the plague—as some wiseacres in Bombay have recommended—to run its course, reach its maximum, and then decline and disappear. Were Bombay in the same plight as Poona, we should have a mortality of over two thousand per day. It is well to bear that in mind when the unthinking are confidently told by the reckless and irresponsible that the plague, if let alone, will take itself off and that preventive measures are unnecessary.

AGRICULTURAL prospects have improved in some parts of the Presidency since this day week. Rain has fallen in many districts and operations have been resumed. But elsewhere the outlook is worse than before, for there has been no rain—or not enough to affect the soil. Kolaba, for example, reports that transplantation has been recommenced and prospects are improved. The fodder supply is sufficient and agricultural stock healthy. In Nasik sowing and transplantation were recommenced in twenty villages which received rain, and standing crops there have been benefited by recent showers. But in all other parts of the collectorate work is at a standstill, and they are also without fodder, which has run short and risen in price except in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint. In Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas the cattle are being fed on anjan leaves, whilst those from Baglan and Kalvan have been driven to the hilly tracts for pasture. In Ratnagiri agricultural prospects have improved, operations have been resumed, and for the present fodder is sufficient. In only a few places in Bijapur has the outlook brightened. Heavy rain is badly wanted in all parts of the district and only in a few of them is the kharif crop likely to revive. Fodder is dear though still sufficient. Belgaum stands very much as it did, there only having been slight rain. In Dharwar the crops are withering and sowing operations still at a standstill, as only four districts report even scanty rainfall. Kanara district reports rain in all parts: heavy on the coast and very heavy on the ghauts. Agricultural operations have been resumed. Rice crops, that were failing, have now revived and are expected to do fairly well. Great scarcity of fodder prevails at Rajkot and, though some rain has fallen, more is badly wanted. Wadhwan and Baroda report crops still withering and want of rain also badly felt for sowing. In the Kadi, Naosari and Baroda districts of the latter country, cattle are getting weaker and dying of starvation.

From other parts of the Presidency, the returns are gloomy. Karachi reports water insufficient almost throughout the district. Fodder is scarce in eight talukas, where cattle are also weak. Food-grain prices are above normal in six talukas. Shikarpur report shows the level of water in the river to be lowest on record for twenty years; and, although the Sind Canal has again begun to flow, the prospects are gloomy. Kharif sowing continues in Hyderabad (Sind) and the standing crops generally are in good condition, but the water-supply is now deficient; fodder is scarce and cattle, in poor condition everywhere, have died in numbers in two talukas. The deficiency of water in the Sukkar and Guar canals is becoming serious and prices have risen. Cattle are dying in large numbers in the desert tracts of Thar and Parkar, and relief is being doled out at Chachro and Islamkot. Coming to Guzarat and Kathiawar we find but little improvement. The rainfall has been trifling and prospects are, if anything, darker. Ahmedabad received rain, but not enough to restart agricultural operations. Both fodder and water are insufficient. The Panch Mahals, Broach, and Kaira make similar reports, fortunately for the last-named collectorate the agricultural stock remains healthy, owing to a good supply of nutritious leaves on which the animals are feeding. The week's rain somewhat improved the condition of crops in most talukas of Surat and rice-land is being sown with jowari and other crops in some talukas. Although more rain is still wanted throughout the Thana district, transplantation has been resumed in seven talukas, the villages taking advantage of what has already fallen; but in other parts the young crops are almost withered. The sowing of kharif crops has been resumed in some parts of Khandesh, but in others no rain has been received and matters are still at a standstill. Ahmednagar report is very similar. Sholapur wants rain urgently. Bagayat crops and the kharif crops already sown in a few places, and still alive, benefited by the week's rain and land is being prepared in Sholapur and Sangola talukas for rabi crops. Prospects are slightly improved for rabi crops, but there is hardly any chance of raising any kharif crops. Fodder is sufficient, though rising in price, and agricultural stock is still in good condition. The rainfall during the week in Bombay Island was less than two inches and brought the total since June 1st to 30·64 inches, 21·86 inches below the average. Where rain has fallen in the mofussil the outlook is somewhat brighter, but so little has fallen, and in so few districts that, taking the presidency generally, the condition of things is worse than it was a week ago.

IT is a matter for sincere congratulation that the general health of Bombay continues to remain in such a satisfactory state. Plague, which is raging with unabated violence in the surrounding districts, is happily much less prevalent than it was at this time last year, the deaths from this cause numbering 71. Diseases of the respiratory system, while claiming a terrible number of victims, show a big drop, the deaths from these causes numbering 155 as compared with 231. Forty-nine people died of diarrhœa and 28 of dysentery, while to smallpox, which was absent last year, eleven persons succumbed. The total deaths is 611 against 743, the annual mortality being 36·06 as compared with 44·42 last year. The reports as to the progress of plague in the mofussil are of a very serious character. The increase at Thana is very marked, the cases and deaths going up from 95 and 64 to 149 and 107, Bhiwindi being absolutely responsible for the advance. Throughout the Nasik District the villages are gradually becoming infected, the deaths being 296 as compared with 222. In Ahmednagar District a slight advance is noticeable, but it is pleasing to note that in Nagar City fifty inoculations were performed. Sholapur, which has remained free from the middle of June, has again to be numbered among the afflicted, and in Satara District the affairs remain stationary. There is no special demand for inoculation, but it is remarkable that at Tasgaon, where some people come forward every week to be operated upon, the disease is slight and does not gain ground. In Belgaum District the pestilence advanced, the deaths being 575 against 449. Inoculation is progressing, 1,547 people in Belgaum City and 1,145 in the Cantonment being operated upon. Five additional villages in Dharwar District were infected, and the deaths rose from 58 to 102; and again it is reassuring to note that the people are further availing themselves of the protection by inoculation, the operations performed at Dharwar, Hubli, and Gadag numbering 1,127; 279; and 161 respectively. Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country States are still grievously afflicted, the number of victims rising from 413, to 495. At Karachi the plague does not make progress, but slight advances are reported from Rewakantha, Kutch, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Kolaba Districts, while the Janjira State has become re-infected. The disease remains in a stationary position in Kaira, Broach, and Surat Districts, but it shows no signs of subsiding. During the week ending August 2nd, in Bombay there were 26 persons newly inoculated, while three persons had the operation renewed.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES, Chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay, has just issued his annual report, an able and exhaustive document. The fencing of machinery and operatives' working hours are subjects to which he has evidently devoted especial attention. We are glad to notice that an improvement in the guarding of ring-frames has been effected during the year. One mill is mentioned as having been particularly dilatory in the protection of its machinery, excusing itself on many flimsy pretexts for delay; but it ultimately yielded to pressure and has now securely and strongly guarded every ring-frame on its premises. By dint of urging the necessity for such steps, the dangers of mill-machinery have been greatly reduced and the year was free from fatal accidents to children from machines of this class. Two fatal accidents to adults on ring-frames did occur, but Mr Edwardes is inclined to believe they were due to gross carelessness, on the part of the deceased persons, rather than in insufficient guarding of the machines. Now that ring-frames are satisfactorily guarded, mule head-stocks are receiving attention and Mr. Engel, Assistant Inspector, has designed a guard which, besides being efficient and inexpensive, is also neat in appearance. A sketch of this is included in the report and seems to merit the praises it has received. As most of the mules in Bombay were imported before the absolute necessity of providing guards was recognised by manufacturers at Home, the guards since added in Bombay are either clumsy or useless—or both. Mr. Engel's guard answers all purposes. In addition to this efforts are to be made to lessen the danger connected with the working of hoists—an improvement which can easily be carried into effect. On the subject of the lighting of mills Mr. Edwardes offers some very incisive remarks. The majority of mills are working their hands from thirteen to fourteen and-a-half hours daily. It is calculated that a mill, lighted by electricity, working until 8 p.m., will produce something like two thousand pounds more yarn daily than a mill unprovided with electric light, which must needs cease working at six o'clock. Extra pay tempts the men to work the long hours and sometimes they make fifteen hours a day. This, says Mr. Edwardes, is doubtless within the letter of the law, but he asks, 'Is it in consonance with the spirit of the law?' The practice was referred to by Mr. Eathoven last year, since when it has become more extensive, and Government is asked to protect the mill-hands from the probable results of their own short-sightedness.

HITHERTO great inconvenience was felt owing to insufficient accommodation for the offices of the Income Tax Collector in the Secretariat. We are glad to learn that Government have made other arrangements and removed the office from the Secretariat. The new office is situated in Rampart Row, near the Bombay Club, and over the premises occupied by the Mercantile Bank. The prominent and central situation of the Income Tax Office will be a convenience to the mercantile community.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. S. B. Doig, M. Inst. C.E., of his office as an additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C. E., to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the President be requested to call the attention of Government to the representation of the Corporation, dated the 1st March, 1897, and to submit to Government the urgency of amending section 348 of the Municipal Act so as to include sites previously built upon within the operation of the section. An animated discussion took place, with the result that the motion was lost by a large majority.

LIEUTENANT O. A. G. FITZGERALD, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty in the Kaira district.

THE services of Lieutenant J. Randall, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. R. THOM, Assistant Collector of salt revenue, Bombay, has been granted twelve months furlough.

MR. E. H. INGLE on return to duty has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar.

MR. A. S. A. WESTROPP I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Poona district, has been placed in charge of the Western sub-division of that district.

CAPTAIN G. GUNN, British Infantry, Second Lieutenants, W. P. M. Sargent, and J. H. W. Morgan, I.S.C., and Lieutenant A. G. Sargent, I.M.S., have been appointed on plague duty at Poona.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Aug. 15 was 611, giving a death-rate of 36·06 per annum per thousand as against 44·42 the corresponding period of last year, and 41·38 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 46 died from fevers; 71, plague; 11, small-pox; 11, measles; 1, cholera; 2 leprosy; 60, phthisis; 95, diseases of the nervous system; 45, affections of the respiratory organs; 49, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 41, still-born; 21, old age and debility; 3, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 287; Hindu outcaste, 83; Musalman, 119; Parsee, 37; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 5; European, 4; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 185 as against 228 the corresponding period of last year, and 261 the average over the past five years.

THE English stallions imported last year by the Army Remount Department have been sold, and the purchase of four Australian stallions at a maximum cost of Rs. 3,500 each has been sanctioned.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR arrived in Mussoori on Sunday to remain a week as the guest of His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala, and will be present at the installation banquet on the 21st instant.

LIEUTENT-COLONEL ST. G. GORE succeeds Colonel Strahan as Surveyor-General when the latter retires at the end of September. Major S. G. Burrard, now at home, will replace Colonel Gore as Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys at Dehra.

ACCORDING to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Mr Rudyard Kipling is in a very bad way indeed. "Nemesis," it says, "has at last overtaken that great writer and vilifier of the weak and worshipper of the strong, for we are told he is now suffering from a swollen head!"

FROM the 5th to the 11th instant, no Europeans, 6 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 219 Hindus, and 42 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 276; the death-rate being 31·7 and the mean for the ten previous years being 54·1. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague *nil*, cholera *nil*, small-pox *nil*, measles 7, fevers 61, dysentery 36, diarrhœa 8, and other causes 164.

AS a precautionary measure in the interests of the public health at Simla, a notification has been issued, prohibiting all persons from travelling from, or by way of, any place in the Garshankar tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district, to or to the neighbourhood of Maini Devi in the native State of Bilaspur, in the Simla district at the time of the Naina Devi fair to be held from the 12th to 15th instant.

MR. HARRINGTON, Chief Engineer of the Simla-Kalka Railway, left Simla on Monday, and goes home by this week's mail steamer, to return again in November. The railway is not likely to be an accomplished fact before the spring of 1902, but so far as the survey and completion of the plans is concerned Mr. Harrington deserves every credit for having pushed on the project with so much celerity, and no further initial difficulties of any importance are anticipated.

THE newly inaugurated Chamber of Mines for Ceylon has received cordial sympathy and support in Colombo. Its object is to achieve for the mining industry of the island what the Planters' Association has done for tea and coffee. The agricultural possibilities of the island have been marvellously developed, but its mineral resources have hitherto been sadly neglected, and it is hoped that with the advice and assistance of such a practical body as the Chamber of Mines is likely to be, more attention, under proper regulations, will be paid to the wealth that is to be found underground.

THE Special Mining Commissioner of the *Economist*, in an article on "Recent Gold Mining Developments," remarks:—"In India, the developments at Mysore, Champion Reef, and Ooregum continue really good. All of these three mines are bound to have brilliant futures. Ooregum may improve considerably within a year, but there is hardly room for improvement in the others. Road Block is an interesting mine to watch at present. The sound and honest manner in which the Indian mines are worked pleased me exceedingly when I inspected them, and I think it can do no harm to again emphasise the point."

IN a case tried by the Special Magistrate, Tenkasi, it will be seen that the Maravars are alleged to have made effective use, before commencing the attack on the village referred to, of an Order which they pretended to have received from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, authorising the general destruction of Shanar villages. The same trick was played in another village, with the result that the Shanars there embraced Mahomedanism—to appease the wrath of Her Majesty! The evidence in a case that is being tried by the Special Magistrate, Satur, throws some light on the position assigned to Christian Shanars, in the village referred to, by their Christian brethren.

DACOITY with murder flourishes merrily on the border. On the night of the 6th instant a gang of Waziris broke into the house of a bannia named Howna Ram in the village of Ghandi Sahib Khan, Bannu, and carried him off to his shop, some distance away, to point out to them where all his valuables were hidden. Having gained their object, they cut his throat and looted all his property, which was of considerable value. The villagers were too terrified to interfere, and it was only after the ruffians had disappeared, that the *Chigah* drum was sounded and pursuit made. Another case occurred two miles from Bohana Railway station on the North-Western Railway. Dacoits attacked gangman No. 1, and after killing the mate and wounding the gate-man and his son, cleared them of everything of value in their possession.

THE Government of Madras has issued further instructions regarding the appointment of officers to act in the Sixth Grade of Deputy Collectors and the arrangement of their names in the Deputy Collectors lists. Under the main head "Acting Arrangements" in the Deputy Collector's list the names are directed to be arranged under the following four sub-heads, &c.:—(1) Sub *pro tem* (as at present); (2) Acting, sixth grade, in long leave vacancies or vacancies lasting for an indefinite period; (3) Temporary, sixth grade, or appointments created for special purposes; (4) Acting, sixth grade, in short leave vacancies or vacancies lasting for not more than three months. For the purpose of determining the officer who should revert on the return to duty in the regular line of the service of a senior officer, the appointments shown in the sixth grade of sub-head (1) will be considered to be superior to those in sub-head (2). Similarly, when an officer who is sub *pro tem* is confirmed in the sixth grade and leaves a sub *pro tem* vacancy the senior officer shown in list (2) will succeed to the last sub *pro tem* appointment in list (1), while the officer newly appointed to act as Deputy Collector will be shown as the last on the list.

NOW that Imperial troops, white and native, are constantly engaged in Africa with savages, who use poisoned arrows, writes a contemporary, the nature and properties of the poison employed is attracting attention. It would appear that a substance known as "onbain" is extensively used. There are several varieties, but all more or less possess poisonous properties. Recently a Dr. Macpherson procured one of these

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOPEFUL RUMOURS FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

There are various indications that *pour-parlers* of some kind are proceeding with the Transvaal, tending to an agreement.

The "Times'" Pretoria correspondent says that the ultimate adoption of Sir A. Milner's proposal by the Boers is considered certain.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

RECAPITULATION OF EVIDENCE.

PARIS, AUG. 16.

The Dreyfus trial continues and is principally a recapitulation of the former evidence against the prisoner, who occasionally passionately protests.

THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE SPREADING.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The plague has now appeared at Lisbon.

The Board of Trade has ordered precautions to be taken against all arrivals from Portugal.

THE LONDON SCOTTISH: A CONTRADICTION.

The statement made in the London press about the London Scottish Volunteers is contradicted.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Although a very bad Nile is feared, the Egyptian cotton crop is expected to be a considerable one.

AUSTRALIANS *VS* ENGLAND.

A DRAW.

The fifth test match between the Australians and England was concluded to-day, and resulted in a draw.

The Australians were out in their first innings for 352 and followed on, making 254 for five wickets.

OTHER MATCHES.

Gloucestershire has beaten Warwickshire by ten wickets.

The match between Yorkshire and Hampshire ended in a draw.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 17.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the Homeward Mails of the 12th instant, arrived here at 10 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, AUG. 17.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the Outward Mails of the 11th instant, left here at 4 a.m. to-day.

ATTEMPTED POISONING BY POST.

TWO CASES IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 17.

A curious case of attempted poisoning by post is being investigated by the Burma Police. About a fortnight ago, Mr. Pearl, an employe of the Public Works Department at Shwebo, received a postal package from Rangoon containing a bottle of beer. He opened it and, being apparently suspicious, showed it to his native servant, who took a tea-spoonful and shortly afterwards became desperately ill. The contents of the bottle were examined and showed the beer to be charged, as full as possible, with arsenic. About the same date Mr. Grieg, Telegraph Department, Bhamo, received from Rangoon by post a packet of some cocoa. When he opened it, he saw arsenic and handed the packet to the police. The packet, which has been analysed, shows enough arsenic in one spoonful to kill half a dozen men. The police are sanguine as to their ability to trace the sender.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A SHABARKHEL OUTLAW.

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

Gulleat, a notorious Shabarkhel outlaw, appeared last week at Chandakilli; but the villagers sent word to the Border Military Police and pursuit parties turned out. An encounter took place and one Shabarkhel was killed.

SCARCITY OF RAIN IN WESTERN INDIA.

LIKELIHOOD OF FAMINE IN GUZERAT.

The rainfall throughout Western India during the past twenty-four hours has again been microscopic, and anxiety for the crops is increasing. The situation now is specially serious in Guzerat, but this is only a portion of the area affected; and, while it is too early yet to prognosticate a famine, since good rain would still largely save the situation, it is beginning to be very gravely feared in responsible quarters that such may occur.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Orton, 26th Bombay Infantry, is permitted to return to duty.

Major Forbes, 4th Bombay Cavalry, and Captain Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry, have each three months' extension of leave at home.

Lieutenant Climo, Derbyshires, is posted to the second battalion.

Captain Beville, Commissariat Department, and Tate, Indian Medical Service, have each three months' extension of leave at home.

Captain W. F. M. Fraser, Staff Corps, retires from the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Slaughter, R.A.M.C., is transferred from Lucknow to Secunderabrd as officiating District Principal Medical Officer.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

PREPARATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUG. 17.

The reply of Government to the memorial of the Congress Reception Committee, praying for a piece of land on which to pitch a camp, reached here yesterday evening. The committee have been refused permission to establish a camp at either Shumna or Charbagh, but the communication adds that no objection need be raised to the location of the Congress pandal or pavilion on the Shabinna ground, as it is understood that the pavilion would only be occupied a few hours each day during the time allotted to the public meeting, and the sanitary arrangements necessary in such circumstances would not be extensive, as delegates likely to come from plague-infected areas will have to live isolated in a special camp and be subject to reasonable sanitary restrictions. The site for this special camp will be selected by the Commissioner with due regard for the convenience of the gentlemen attending the Congress.

THE WRECK OF THE "RESOLUTE."

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE SECOND ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 17.

The steamer Rescue, with the Assistant Conservator on board, returned yesterday from the scene of the accident to the Resolute. The Assistant Conservator, however, declined to give information till the inquiry was concluded, except that the Resolute foundered in ten fathoms of water, and that her masts are still visible. He did not come across any bodies, but assisted in the burial of the body of Huntley, which he picked up three and-a-half miles from the scene of the accident. When the collision occurred Mr. Jewell, the Second Engineer, who was saved, was in the engine-room on duty. Seeing the bows of the Scindia inside the engine-room, he rushed up on deck and made for one of the boats, but, the ropes being entangled, it could not be lowered. He jumped for another boat, but by this time the Resolute was sinking rapidly and he was drawn down by the suction. On rising to the surface he swam out and was rescued by one of the boats of the Scindia at some distance from the accident.

NEW CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT.

MEMORIAL FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BENGAL.

The Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor, begging that a provision may be made in the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill, now before the Bengal Legislative Council, for granting that Chamber a share of representation in the new Municipal Corporation.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, AUG. 17.

There were 168 cases and 136 deaths recorded in the city, the total mortality being 167: in Sukerwar 29 cases and 25 deaths; in Somwar 19 cases and 12 deaths; in Nana 16 cases and 16 deaths; in Kasba 12 cases and 10 deaths; in Bhowani 11 and in Raviwar 10 cases; in Cantonment 23 cases, and 12 deaths, of which six were imported cases; in Kirkee Cantonment 2 cases and 2 deaths; in the suburban area 2 cases and 1 death; and in the district 25 cases and 21 deaths.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald left here this morning.

PORTSAID, AUG. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

HONGKONG, AUG. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Bengal arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Laos left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 a.m. and she is expected here on Tuesday the 22nd inst. at 2 a.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Sydney, which left Bombay on Tuesday the 1st August at noon, arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday the 16th inst., at noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	106
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 5-8
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Dr. Bannerman's address on M. Haffkine's plague prophylactic, and in your editorial on the same subject, I fail to find any proof of the assertion that, during the process of the cultivation of the germs, a toxin is secreted by the bacilli. I should like to know whether the poison can be isolated from the other products in the medium, and what is its nature and composition as compared with other similar organic poisons. I would also like to know what prevents the broth from decomposition when kept in a flask for six or more weeks; simple sterilisation cannot prevent decomposition. May I also inquire whether the present process for the preparation of prophylactic serum does not require the medium of horses as was the case before, when it took some six months or more to attenuate the poison from one medium to another.—Yours, &c.,

N. J.

THE RECENT CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The general body of cricketers has, no doubt, read with interest the remarks of "Sportsman" in your issue of to-day. It would have been better, however, had he said something about the continued failure of the Parsee team in the field; and, while speculation is rife on this score, perhaps it will be as well to view some glaring defects in the constitution of the team. As the local cricket world is now aware, their committee gave four of the important places to colts. This, in view of recent results, was perhaps in the fitness of things. Take fresh blood by all means and do what you can to avoid the bad result of fossil experience. If, however, before showing really capable colts small beginnings you spring a mine upon them for great events, you all but make them useless for practical purposes. This occurred formerly in cases of many, and it has just been repeated in the cases of at least two of this year's colts. Had these only been prepared for the great match by regular practice in some big matches—notably those against the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas, in addition to all the principal Parsee Gymkhana fixtures—they would certainly have shown themselves to far better advantage. H. Kanga fully justified his selection and, with his advent, Daruwala will have to look up. Colabawala and Balsara still seem to lack the requisite confidence for such a large order, and may as well be left to learn something more of ideal standards at least for another year. Writer should certainly take the place of Mehta, who can hardly set the Thames on fire on a true and fast Poona pitch; and for the team to be thoroughly representative we should have, in addition, the Kangas, Mistri, Billimoria, Writer, the Mody's, Driver, Kharas, and one out of Machliwala, Bapasola, Raja and C. M. Patel. Let this set of men play under their captain three or four Sunday matches—even at the sacrifice of the local fixtures—with a "world" team of Parsees got up from the Maidan players. Let them, if possible, also arrange for Saturday fixtures with a combined team made up of crack players of the various neighbouring Gymkhanas and put under Mr. Stephens' charge, and one-sided Presidency matches will be few and far between. My justification for these suggestions is that the Parsees lack combined practice, and for the last three years no heed whatever has been paid to this part of the business. If, therefore, their selection committee take the matter more seriously in hand and get the players to flock round their captain with heart and determination to turn the tables, we should soon see the fame of Parsee cricket raised from the abyss into which it has fallen for the past three years.—Yours, &c.,

"FAIR PLAY."

August 17.

It is probable that the troops in the Murree Hills will return to Rawalpindi *via* Abbottabad, where a halt will be made for manœuvres in conjunction with the Frontier Force garrison.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE BAYREUTH FESTIVAL.

PARKER'S "HORA NOVISSIMA."

NEW PLAY AT THE "CRITERION."

LONDON, JULY 28.

At the Bayreuth performance of "Siegfried" the hero of the evening was Ernst Kraus, of the Berlin Opera, who sang Siegfried. Frau Cosima's opinion of him is that he looks like an old-fashioned Franconian king, but that he does not behave like a king. This is exactly true. Tall and strong, with a fine figure, he has long yellow locks, regular features, a straight nose, large blue eyes, and looks the ideal Siegfried. His manly beauty won him the hearts of all the women, who in the theatre are in overwhelming majority. From the first appearance, as might be judged from a distinctly audible flutter that went through the darkened house during the first entr'act one could hear English and American women, young and old, pretty and plain, loudly utter their admiration of Siegfried's beauty. His acting was very wild and coarse at first, but this, of course, was purposely so, because after his first meeting with Brunnhilde he became gentle and almost poetic. The power of his clear fine voice was astonishing, and even while he was energetically performing the work of a smith, he succeeded in giving more power to his voice every moment, until the scene culminated in the jubilant cry, "So Siegfried's Schwert!" He was very tender in the dialogue with the woodbird, and full of humour in the scenes with Mime and the Dragon.

The performance was again as fine an illustration of the school of Bayreuth as can be given. The figures from the "German world of myth and fairy-tale were placed on the stage with a reality that brought conviction. Herr Hans Bruer, who sang in Covent Garden in 1898 is the ideal Mime, with his overgrown head on a diminutive body, his long ears, thick lips, towzled beard, and Struwelpeter hair. He showed all the cunning wickedness of the dwarf, unceasingly played his goggle eyes, and enormous mouth and long-fingered hand, yet his singing was always musical. Though so ugly, he was very attractive and sympathetic, whilst Popovici's Alberich rather weaned the audience by his monotonous theatrical savageness. Van Rooy, with the expressive power of his splendid organ, was again much applauded, while in his talk with Mime, the dialogues with Alberich and Erda, he subdued the helpless resignation of Wotan's part. It is easily seen that the Bayreuth School has induced him to enter into the spirit of the part, and to give dramatic life to every detail. In the last act Frau Gulbradson, by the power of expression, took the audience captive. Hers was a kind of artistic transfiguration, to which Herr Kraus, notwithstanding the power of his voice, did not attain. The public left the house eloquent in expressions of admiration for this extraordinary artist.

The most interesting of the Musical Festivals this autumn is that to be held at Worcester, on Sept. 11. Cheltenham is only a one-day festival, while at Sheffield doubtless the Yorkshire chorus will distinguish themselves, but the programmes contain no novelties. At Norwich the chorus never was a strong point, and British composers, it seems, no longer write choral works specially for Norwich. The only novelties indeed are to be Perosi's "Passion" (the earliest and by no means the strongest of his church works), some songs by Mr. Elgar, and an orchestral suite by Mr. German, all of them to be produced on one day—namely, October 5. Mr. Horatio Parker's "Hora Novissima," which will be the most important of several novelties to be produced at the Worcester Festival, is from the pen of the Professor of Music at Yale, and was originally produced by the Church Choral Society of New York in 1893. Messrs. Novello publish it, and we shall probably hear it during the winter at the Albert Hall.

"Mrs. Parker (the composer's mother), like Moultrie ("Lyra Mystica"), Duffield, and others, have attempted to follow Bernard of Cluny's complicated metre. But Dr. Neale adopted the far more sensible plan of using the metre he thought best, and although they have been absurdly objected to as "ballads," some of his hymns based upon lines from the "Hora Novissima" are among the most popular in our language. "Jerusalem the Golden," usually sung to Ewing's tune, is, for example, Bernard's "Urbs Syon, Patria lactea, cive decora," while "Brief life is here our portion," which Dr. Gauntlett set to music, is "Hic breve vivitur," and "For thee O dear, dear country, is an adaptation of "O bona Patria lumina sobria, te speculantur." All these, of course in the original Latin, appear in Mr. Parker's cantata, which is in eleven numbers, including solos for the four chief singers, a vocal quartet, four four-part choruses, with a fugue, a double chorus, and a chorus a capella, the instrumentation, it is said, being extremely rich. Mr. Krehbiel's remark in the New York "Tribune," that "The music could be no better had it come from Europe," is, however, characteristically quaint. The "Hora Novissima" itself dates from 1145, and is suggested by the last two chapters of the Revelations. It was dedicated to Peter the Venerable, and is entitled "De contemptu mundi" the subject being the Advent of Christ to Judgment, the joys of the Saints and the pains of the reprobate. Mr. Horatio William Parker is a Massachusetts man, and was born at Auburndale in 1863. He was a pupil of his mother and George Chadwick, and at Munich of Rheinberger. He has been organist at many American churches, and his best composition is said to be the oratorio, "The Legend of St. Christopher," which was produced last April by the Oratorio Society New York.

Father Perosi has finished his oratorio, "The Nativity," and is now at work upon a new oratorio, "The Massacre of the Innocents." "The Nativity" will be produced at Como Cathedral on September 12, with a band of 120 and a choir of 250, it being given six times in all within a week, the special occasion, curiously enough, being the opening of an Electrical Exhibition. The oratorio is in two parts, viz, "The Annunciation" and "Christmas Day," the narrator being a baritone, the Archangel Gabriel a tenor, Elizabeth a contralto, and the Virgin a soprano.

The last nights of the Opera season were almost insufferably hot, and it was amusing on the last evening of all to see how many ladies sat it out on the stairs, particularly between the grand and first circles, as though they were at a dance. As nearly every box door was open, the music could be heard distinctly, and directly one couple had set the fashion, it was speedily followed. Indeed, if it were not heresy to say so, the Opera is becoming quite a happy hunting ground for innocent flirtation, as in fact it was in the younger days of a generation to whom such foibles are now only an agreeable reminiscence. The Opera is pleasanter than the average society ball room, and less destructive to costly gowns, while there is always the music, either to listen to or to provoke conversation as the individual taste may suggest.

Mr. Charles Wyndham, who remains, for the present, at all events, lessee of the Criterion Theatre, has sub-let that house to Messrs. Henry A. Lytton and Stanley Cooke, under whose management it re-opened on Wednesday evening. These gentlemen begin their new venture with a new farcial comedy, "The Wild Rabbit," which was produced some months ago in the provinces—at Wolverhampton, if we are not mistaken. This is a sort of modern version of the 'Amphitryon," in which an impostor so succeeds in duping people that the real man is unable to persuade people of his identity. The young Earl of Ravenscourt has been missing from home for eight years when he suddenly re-appears. At the same time there happens to come upon the scene another young man, who is supposed to be so like him in face, figure, and voice that the very relatives of the Earl are deceived. What motive there is for the second young man to impersonate the first is not clear, although some sort of explanation is attempted, but at all events he does so, and thence follow a variety of incidents of a wildly farcical character. Like the young undergraduate who impersonates the old lady in "Charley's Aunt," the sham Earl derives great pleasure from the society of the young ladies to whom he is supposed to be related, and is taken fully into their confidence. All this a large number of the audience evidently thought excellent fun, although some there were no doubt who heartily agreed with one of the personages, who declared in the last act that she failed to see the humour of it. As for the real Earl, he is treated in a manner that would be considered anywhere but in a farcical comedy as scandalous. He is violently assaulted by the impostor and a confederate, and knocked senseless, whereupon the conspirators dye his hair, in order that he may pass for the long-lost son of somebody else. The impostor, however, pays dearly for his escapade, for he has (he happens to be rich) in his character of the Earl to relieve the noble family among whom he so unceremoniously intrudes of a heavy burden of debt. On this account he is not only forgiven in the end, but actually accorded the hand of the Earl's sister. Mr. Stanley Cooke, who played the part of the impostor, has a sort of comic intensity that is extremely effective, or would be so were he provided with better material to exercise it upon. Mr. Sydney Brough, as his confederate, has little to do, but does that little well. Miss Georgie Esmond is extremely pleasing as the Earl's sister, who lavishes her affection is on so unworthy an object, and Mr. Wyes plays the part of a foolish, pompous old gentleman in his usual quaint style. The new production is hardly likely to prove a lasting success, but it gained the applause of a first-night audience, and Mr. Stanley Cooke had to announce that the author was not in the house.

The tribulations of the Covent Garden management, owing to the sudden indisposition of artists, have followed Mr. Grau and his associates almost down to the fag end of the season. "Rigoletto" had been announced twice this summer, once with Madame Melba, who, however, could not appear, and on Saturday night last with Madame Adams-Steen as Gilda, but otherwise an essentially Italian cast. Madame Adams was, however, indisposed, and as, of course, apart from the prima donna there is now comparatively little interest left in this rather out-of-date opera, the management resolved to replace it by "Faust." The cast was a familiar one, for that useful artist Mdlle. Strakosch was again Marguerite, M. Plançon (who had issued his P.P.C. cards) remained in England to play Mephistopheles, M. Salza was once more a most energetic representative of Faust, while Mdlle. Ulitzka was an excellent Siebel, and Signor Ancona was Valentine. The season terminated on Monday with "Romeo," in which Madame Melba, who is restored to health, and has indeed, already made her re-appearance as Mimi, hopes to sing Juliette, one of the most popular of her impersonations. The National Anthem, for which the Italian members of the Covent Garden chorus always endeavour to rub up their English, was sung after the opera. Mr. Grau, who has had a great deal of hard and anxious work during the past nine months in London and the United States, and who has amply earned his holiday, started on Monday; and, with the exception of Madame Melba, who, it is understood will remain a little while longer at her riverside residence at Marlow, the whole of the Covent Garden company have left England, most of the leading singers either for Aix or Mont Dore, and the chorus, of course, for their native Germany or Italy. Indeed, there is a tradition that on the last night of the season the chorus bring their luggage down to the theatre, in order to catch the earliest train, so anxious are they to escape as soon as possible from the dangers of the London climate, and London cooking, both of which, at any rate among the Italians, bear a very unenviable reputation.

One of the best stories in the biography (almost an autobiography) of Mr. Ben Davies in next month's issue of the "Musical Times" is the inscription on the portrait which the eminent tenor sent to Miss Clara Butt. "To the longest of her sex, from the broadest of his kind." Ben Davies, the son of a Swansea preacher, sang in an Eisteddfod choir at the age of 6, and from 12 to 20 was a shop assistant at Swansea. He was a boy member of Caradog's choir, which carried off the prize at the Crystal Palace contest in 1873, and while in London his voice, an alto, broke. Four years later, when he was 19, he won the tenor prize (of half a guinea, which was put in a bag and hung round his neck) at the Swansea Eisteddfod, and then he came to the Royal Academy of Music. After the Christmas students' concert of 1879 (when, by the way, Madame Marian Makenzie won her first success), Mr. Ben Davies, on the recommendation of Santley, had his first oratorio engagement, "Elijah," at Dublin. Carl Rosa engaged him at £10 a week, but received £40 weekly during the 800 nights' run of "Dorothy." One old lady wrote Mr. Davies that she had seen "Dorothy" ninety times, and had preserved the counterfoils of the tickets. There is after all nothing like feminine enthusiasm.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The qualifying round of the competition for the MacDonald Cup was played on the links yesterday. There were 33 entries, and just now golf is a very favourite form of recreation. The ground is soft and is better suited for golf than in the dry season. On the whole the course is in fair condition, though there are plenty of hoof-marks, into which golf balls have a most unpleasant aptitude to wander. The greens are in excellent condition, but the tee for the fifth hole is a wretched starting-point. The conditions of the competition under notice stated that the qualifying round should be by medal play, and the first eight best scores should compete for the prize by match play.

The competitors yesterday were very much handicapped by the heavy rain which fell just prior to the start, and which made accurate play on the greens very difficult. Indeed, it was in this branch of the game that so many players came to grief.

Mr. Meikle returned an excellent score of 44 net, and, taking into consideration the prevailing conditions, it is indicative of very good golf. Mr. Don, who is apparently playing on the top of his game, went round in 45, while Mr. Pechey, plus 1, accomplished the course in 46. Messrs. P. F. Fischer, E. F. Nicholson and P. G. Irvine will have to play off for the seventh and eighth places, and until the tie is completed the second stage of the competition cannot be played off.

During the week the Golfers' Cup Tournament has come to a conclusion, and the victor has proved to be Captain Rogers. There was an unprecedented large number of entries, no less than 40 names being sent in. The final was played between Captain Rogers and Mr. R. A. Don, who was defeated by three up and two to play over an 18-hole game. Mr. Don has now been the runner-up in this tournament on three occasions, and, while sympathy is with him because of ill-luck, it is only fair to say that on the day's play the better man won.

MACDONALD CUP COMPETITION.

		Gross.	Handicap.	Total.
Mr. H. G. W. Meikle	...	44	1	43
Mr. R. A. Don	...	45	2	43
Dr. MacDonald	...	46	1	45
Mr. A. R. Rice	...	50	4	46
Mr. W. P. Pechey	...	46	+1	47
Mr. J. Stiven	...	47	80	47
Revd. R. M. Gray	...	48	1	47
Mr. P. F. Fischer	...	48	80	48
Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson	...	49	1	48
Mr. P. G. Irvine	...	51	3	48

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS AND THE PRESS TELEGRAMS BILL.

The following message has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Government of India, Legislative Department, Simla, by Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee, President, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, and Mr. Lukumsey Nappoo, President, Grain Merchants' Association:—

Associations respectfully pray Viceregal Legislative Council that the proposed Telegraphic Press Messages Bill will be finally considered and disposed of at Calcutta where there will be ample opportunity to learn to their fullest extent the views entertained by native mercantile community on the subject. Beyond the cogent arguments already addressed to the Council by other public bodies and organisations our Associations beg to point out that the prohibition to comment on press telegraphic news will have a prejudicial effect on trade interests, having regard to the fact that comments in leading and well informed vernacular press on trade matters are greatly appreciated. It is well known that the trade in wheat, rice, cotton, piece-goods and other commodities passes in the first instance principally through native hands. When rings and corners are formed to bull or bear prices in these commodities well reasoned and prompt comments in the vernacular press immediately following telegraphic news have a wholesome and salutary influence on the trade. That check will be lost by the proposed measure. Associations from their practical experience are of belief that the trades referred to which are of paramount importance to the country at large will suffer. They therefore respectfully beg that the Council will rather postpone the final consideration of the Bill till Calcutta Session or omit from the Bill the clause which makes it prohibitory to comment on the news for sixty hours.

The Chitral Reliefs are now under consideration. The relieving column will start from Chakdara about the 1st October instead of the 8th as originally proposed.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

With respect to the employment of vessels belonging to the different steamship companies for the conveyance of troops to South Africa, we are informed that so far none have been chartered. Similar enquiries were made in England by the Admiralty some weeks since and an intimation was given that transports might be required by a certain date. It will be remembered that in May 1896, when a large number of troops were despatched from India to the Soudan, several vessels, other than troopships, were employed in the transport of troops, and, immediately on the notification of requirement received, the necessary alterations to suit the convenience and comfort of the troops were executed with promptitude, and the vessels sailed within a few days. If the contingency again arises there is no doubt much accommodation can be obtained from the enormous fleet of the British India Company and other owners of steamers. All shipping agents in the port are holding freight in hand in anticipation of notification from Government.

THE MILITARY ASPECT OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The idea is very prevalent in this country that war with the Transvaal means a terrible and bloody struggle—that such a conflict would severely tax British military resources, that it could not be concluded without a vast expenditure of money, and that it must necessarily demand consummate leadership to bring to a successful issue. For this view there appears to be no adequate justification. In some respects it is not altogether to be regretted that such an opinion should be entertained: we have so often in the past embarked on campaigns with insufficient troops and without proper preparation, that a tendency to overrate the strength of our enemy is not without its advantages. But, on the other hand, it is certain that among the many opponents of the policy of pushing matters to extremes, not a few are actuated by terror at this bogey of Boer military power which has been set up, and derive their convictions not from any knowledge of the merits of the matter in dispute, but from a not unnatural objection to exposing the Queen's soldiers to what in all good faith they believe to be very grave and serious dangers. And it is therefore most desirable that the military aspect of a possible war with the South African Republic should, in its broad features at least, be better understood by the British public.

The very exaggerated estimate of the fighting strength of the Boers which is so generally entertained is no doubt largely due to recollections of the disastrous war of 1881, and to the fate of the filibustering expedition generally spoken of as Jameson's Raid. This last famous enterprise it is impossible to take seriously from the military point of view, and to discuss it would be mere waste of time. But Sir George Colley's campaign stands on quite another footing. In the formation of the new members of the Corporation he would relate a little incident which occurred during the debate on the draft bye-laws, which were entrusted to Colonel Merriwether. He remembered that when the Colonel moved in the Corporation certain bye-laws in which there were provisions for using "materials of good and reliable character." Dr. Viegas jumped up and moved an amendment for dropping these words from the bye-laws. The Corporation was carried away by

DR. VIEGAS' PERSUASIVE ELOQUENCE

and the amendment was passed. Colonel Merriwether was aghast at this and wanted to give up the responsibility of moving the remaining bye-laws. At a later stage of the proceedings, however, the Corporation thought it advisable to pass a resolution which rectified the principle contained in Dr. Viegas' amendment. He was surprised to see that a person of Dr. Viegas' intelligence should, after reading the discussion on the subject in public papers, venture to come before the Corporation to take up a different position altogether. He went further and said that the present bye-laws served every useful purpose, and if any member thought that there were defects in them, they could be remedied by amending the bye-laws themselves with the sanction of Government, instead of resorting to the cumbrous process of legislation. They had powers to make bye-laws more sanitarily severe if the necessities of the city required that to be done. The proposition was not only unnecessary but mischievous. If they abrogated the words suggested by the mover of the proposition from the section, the Corporation would be deprived of the power which they at present possessed of framing, adding to, altering and modifying the bye-laws.

Mr. C. N. Wadia said although he was thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta for proving that these building bye-laws were applicable even to houses erected upon sites previously built upon, he was going to vote for Dr. Viegas' motion, because he did not ask them to do anything new, but wanted to draw the attention of the Government to a previous resolution of the Corporation. That, he was sure, would not make them ridiculous; on the contrary, if they were to hold themselves aloof after having decided two years ago to address Government for the amendment of the section, it would make them look nothing short of ridiculous.

Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhoy supported the views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Mehta.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said the arguments advanced by the Hon. Mr. Mehta were very cogent. If the bye-laws enacted by the Corporation in this behalf could be followed legally the proposed amendment of the section was unnecessary and redundant. But in view of a remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, he thought it was worth their while to try and see if there was any defect in the bye-laws which required to be amended. He, therefore, proposed an amendment that the consideration of the subject be postponed for six months.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail seconded the amendment.

Mr. Karsondas Chabildas thought that instead of reminding Government of the mistake the Corporation had committed in forwarding the previous representation, the wisest course for them to adopt was to remain quiet and throw out Dr. Viegas' proposition.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that mistake referred to by the last speaker was committed not only by the late Hon'ble Mr. Dharmsey but by a large majority of the Corporation who had supported him and passed the resolution with a single dissentient. The Corporation had before them the opinion of counsel, which was at variance to that of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, and they had to decide which of the two they should follow.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra said the circumstances under which the Corporation passed their resolution two years ago were quite different from those obtaining at present. Had the arguments now advanced by Mr. Mehta been placed before them on that occasion the Corporation would perhaps have come to a different conclusion. He had the highest possible opinion of Mr. Dharamsey's legal acumen and his distinguished abilities but it should be remembered that the late Mr. Justice Telang and the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, two eminent lawyers who were on the Select Committee to whom the Municipal Bill referred for a report were in a better position to appreciate the policy of the Legislature. He would like to draw the attention of the meeting to the fact that the Executive Engineer had conferred with him on the subject and had expressed the opinion that the building bye-laws worked satisfactorily.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master advised Dr. Viegas to withdraw his proposition.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola thought that both the proposition and the amendment were unnecessary.

Mr. Shroff remarked that the former resolution of the Corporation was carried by a snatch-vote, an incident which was not at all unusual in the proceedings of the House Commons.

A CHANGE OF MIND.

Mr. Dhanji who had seconded the proposition, said he would be really glad if Dr. Viegas withdrew his proposition. (Laughter.)

The President asked Dr. Viegas if he was willing to withdraw his proposition.

Dr. Viegas: No, Sir. He then proceeded to reply on the debate. He said Mr. Mehta had stated that by passing the proposition the Corporation would make themselves ridiculous. He failed to see how they would make themselves ridiculous by simply reminding Government of a representation sent to them two years ago. At the meeting of the Corporation in which the resolution was passed, there were present such legal gentlemen as Mr. Dharamsey, Mr. Edgelow, Mr. Roughton and Mr. J. C. Kama. All these lawyers knew what they were voting for, and he frankly said he preferred their opinion to the individual opinion of his friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta. Whenever Mr. Mehta was concerned in a matter and was touched, he would move heaven and earth to carry his point. In this case in order to maintain the attitude taken up by himself, he had gone so far as to sacrifice the best interests of the health and safety of the city. (Mr. Mehta: Hear, hear.) He could not see how the powers of the Corporation would be curtailed by the abrogation of these words. He had heard the learned disquisition of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta on that point, and he must say that he was not convinced at all.

Mr. Mehta: Oh! Dr. Johnson was never convinced. (Laughter.)

A REBUFF.

Dr. Viegas continuing remarked there were Mr. Mehta's henchmen who seemed to be of opinion that because the Hon'ble gentleman had said "This is so," it must be so. They went so far in their deference to that gentleman that if he were to say at mid-day, "I see brightest stars shining in the sky," they would say the same. (Laughter.)

The President: Dr. Viegas, you are casting insinuations against members of the Corporation, which I will not allow. You must not indulge in such language.

Dr. Viegas: I bow to your ruling, Mr. President, but I must say that when Mr. Mehta cast insinuations against me you did not stop him. I hope mem

THE INDORE KHASGI.

An Indore correspondent supplies the following account of the Khasgi Raj or sub-Raj, misnamed "estate" by the writer in the *Pioneer* of the 11th instant:—"The Khasgi land cannot be alienated by a lady of whatever position she may be, because no widow in India, if she is a Hindu, has that power. The late Queen-Dowager, the natural mother of the Maharaja, could not therefore 'bequeath' it to anybody, as is alleged by the *Pioneer*. A Hindu widow is but a life-tenant. The Government of India will not and have not interfered with the case, because in Aitcison's Treaties it has been clearly promised by the British Government that they will not interfere with the relatives of the Maharaja; on the contrary, Government have finally decided that His Highness the Maharaja is the sole owner and ruler of the state. To say, therefore, that Lord Elgin directed the Ruler of Indore to alienate any land and to delegate his own judicial powers to a step-mother would be an impossibility, and the credulity of the *Pioneer* on the point is astonishing. The step-mother of the Maharaja may have been put up by interested intriguers to repeat her petitions on looking at the 'Weather chart', but no sensible person will ever doubt that the scheme is doomed to fail, as the alleged claim is neither legally nor politically judicious. By falling into the hands of wreckless adventurers, one of whom lately figured in a police court in Bombay for alleged swindling, she will only allow herself to be fleeced mercilessly, and be driven into a hopelessly irreconcilable position. People who foment quarrels in ruling families have their motives, and it would be well for the step-dowager-mother to discourage such quibbles. It will do her no good.

It is amusing to find the responsible columns of the *Pioneer* giving currency and indirect support to such an untenable claim, when its own pages simultaneously record the case of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, to whom another princess has merely given, under different circumstances, a small bit of land on permanent tenure. When one lady could not give away the hereditary interest of a ruler in a little bit of land, how could another lady *bequeath* an 'estate' (even if it be an estate) worth 10 *lakhs* of rupees a year, with civil and criminal jurisdiction, is a question that never occurred to the Editor of the *Pioneer*, simultaneously publishing both the cases, and apparently giving his 'clerical' (*sic*) support to such fatuous flap-doodle."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

ANTI-PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas it was resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to inform the Corporation what steps he had taken with a view to popularize M. Haffkine's anti-plague prophylactic inoculation.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the President be requested to call the attention of Government to the representation of the Corporation, dated the 1st March 1897, and to submit to Government the urgency of amending Section 348 of the Municipal Act, so as to include sites previously built upon within the operation of the said section. He said this proposition was simply a reminder to Government about the representation which the Corporation addressed them two years ago, on the motion of the late Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsey whose foresight and public spirit were well known to the Corporation. That representation was made in the interests of public health and ought to receive every attention from Government.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said he supposed wisdom grew by years and he thought Dr. Viegas had grown wiser by his experience in the Corporation. He had moved the proposition knowing full well that it had been pointed out that the abrogation of the words for the proposed amendment of the section was absolutely futile. Under the circumstances one expected that in moving his proposition Dr. Viegas would give his reasons for the view he had taken in the matter, but he had chosen to reserve his remarks until he had the opportunity of making his reply. It was not a courageous proceeding, but it struck him as showing increased wisdom on the part of his friend. He ventured to say that the Corporation would place itself in a ridiculous position by passing the motion. He was, however, certain that Dr. Viegas did not mean to make them ridiculous, but it happened sometimes that in the heat of debate people hardly knew what they were proposing. There was no necessity whatever for the proposed amendment of the section, and he would say further, that a great deal of mischief would result if the proposition were carried, and the Government proceeded to take measures for legislating on the lines suggested by Dr. Viegas. Great misconception prevailed in regard to the operation of the provisions of the section 348. The scheme of the Municipal Act was to provide certain specific regulations for buildings under a certain category and to give power to the Corporation by a section to enact bye-laws for purposes not specifically provided for in

bers of the Corporation will receive equal treatment from you.

The President: You now insinuate against my ruling. But I tell you that it is in the power of every member of the Corporation to get up; call the attention of the President to any member, who, in his opinion, is out of order, and ask for a ruling. When the President finds that a member deliberately casts insinuations against other members as you have done by calling them Mr. Mehta's henchmen, it is his duty neither to tolerate nor allow such language.

In the course of his further remarks, Dr. Viegas said that the Executive Health Officer was expressly of opinion that the building bye-laws being faulty, considerable mischief was caused to the public health. He challenged Mr. Mehta to show that he had moved any amendments in regard to the draft bye-laws which were opposed to sanitary principles.

On being put to the vote, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin's amendment was lost. The proposition was also declared to have been lost by 10 votes to 18.

Dr. Viegas demanded a poll, the result being that 11 voted for the proposition and 23 against it.

WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Kabraji moved and Mr Jafferbhai Rahimtoola seconded, and it was carried: "That with reference to the statement contained in the Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of the current year (page 10), that "at present only a little over fifty per cent. of the most impure of the sources of water supply is filtered and the whole of the Tansa supply is delivered without filtration," the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Corporation with a report from the Executive Engineer on (1) the accuracy of the above statement, (2) what sources of the city's water supply have remained unfiltered, (3) what parts of the city are affected by such impure water supply, (4) why Tansa water continues to remain unfiltered, (5) what, if any, are the remedies to be suggested for the filtration of the whole of the water supply of the city, and (6) its probable estimated cost.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The following proposition which stood in the name of Mr. Dhondy was withdrawn: That in regard to the embarassed condition of the Municipal exchequer, it is highly desirable that strictest possible economy should be practised in all Municipal departments; "That in order to set a noble example of practising this economy to all the Municipal departments the Corporation thinks it necessary to request the members of the Standing Committee to forego their fees, which are lawful to them under the Act, till the equilibrium of the exchequer is restored."

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	4	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalukmi	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	2	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	7
Total	15	13	89
Total plague deaths to date	47,271	41,392	
Same date last year	21	15	103

THE AHILANDAPURAM CASE.

AT Satur, on Monday, the case that is being tried by the Special Magistrate is a Calendar Case, in which 26 persons stand charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. The facts are that a gang consisting of about 70 persons assembled in the vicinity of Ahilandapuram, in the Ottapidaram Taluq, on the 15th June last, and were threatening to attack the village, which was partially burnt and looted on the 11th June. A party of Police constables, with the Inspector of police at their head, appeared on the scene, and arrested the accused. The defence examined, among others, two Reddy Christians (Roman Catholics) who stated that there were Roman Catholic Christian Shanars in the village which was attacked, burnt and looted on the 11th June. The Reddy Christians were at church on that day (Sunday) but did not render any help whatsoever to the Christian Shanars. The first of these two witnesses stated that the Christian Shanars would not be permitted to sit with the Reddy Christians at Church. There was only one clergyman in charge of the congregation at the village, besides a catechist. The Shanar Christians occupied a separate building adjoining that in which the Reddy Christians used to attend divine service. Michael Reddy, catechist, the other witness referred to, stated that on the Sunday previous, the Reddy Christians, men and women, were attending service at the Church, when about 4,000 persons attacked the village. They (the Reddy Christians) made proper *bandobast* for their women in the Church. The houses of the Reddy Roman Catholic Christians were not attacked; but those of Shanar Roman Catholic Christians were. Asked whether the Christian Shanars were at Church that day, witness replied in the negative. Asked whether they usually attended Church, witness reluctantly admitted they did not; but added the Reddy Christians were not superior to the Shanar Christians—they were all equal, but nevertheless they had separate Churches. It was a Native Missionary that suggested they should have separate Churches. As a matter of fact, the Shanar Christians were able to attend service only when the Swamiar (Clergyman) pleased. Witness was a catechist, both for Shanar Christians and Reddy Christians. He had asked the former to come to Church to hear him preach: but they would not come unless the Swamiar came. Witness did not report to the Swamiar or other superior of the burning and looting of the houses of Shanar Christians in the village on the 11th June. He only sent a general report stating the village was attacked. For a long time the Shanar Christians were not in the habit of going to Church.

The case is proceeding.

UNDER the title "One per Cent.," Dr. Adolph von Wenckstern, of the Berlin University, has edited a work, the object of which is to make it clear, firstly, that Germany needs a strong Navy; and then, that she is able to afford it. The German taxpayer, says the author, is much less burdened than the subjects of other States. 'We have," he remarks, "the men, we have the skill, and we have the money, and it is a crime and a treason against the Fatherland if we do not use a due part of our national income for what is wanted for ships." Altogether Herr von Wenckstern demands the building and maintenance of a fleet of fifty-seven line-of-battleships, fifteen large and thirty-six small cruisers. The expenditure, he reckons, would be £85,000,000, the yearly estimates £10,600,000 during the first seventeen years, and £19,000,000 later. This expenditure, it is suggested, should be covered by a loan, for the redemption of which 1 per cent. of the revenues of the Empire should be reserved every year.

THE German Navy musters at present 16 admirals, 811 naval officers, 40 officers of marines, 128 engineers, 142 surgeons, 57 artillery officers, 41 torpedo men, 104 paymasters, 26 retired officers, 207 midshipmen, 120 cadets, 4,740 non-commissioned officers, 17,597 men, 173 bandsmen, 140 artisans, 216 hospital assistants, 140 clerks, 12 armourers, and 1,000 boys, a total of 26,768. The German fleet consists of 11 battleships, 8 coast ironclads, 13 ironclad gunboats, 10 large and 23 small cruisers, 3 gunboats, about 100 torpedo-boats, 16 training ships, and 13 ships for special purposes, with a total displacement of 326,701 tons and 399,030 horse-power. The autumn manœuvres of the fleet will begin about the middle of August, under Admiral Koster, chief of the naval station in the Baltic. The commander-in-chief at the manœuvres has hitherto been the admiral commanding the fleet; but now that his Majesty himself is the commander-in-chief of the Navy, he will appoint the commander at the manœuvres every year. The manœuvring fleet this year will be divided into a squadron of battleships and one squadron of coast ironclads.

A HOUSE BUILT UPON THE SAND cannot have a permanent foundation; and the same may be said of every undertaking in life. Success, to have a permanent effect, must be built upon something solid, or it will crumble into ashes when seemingly within our grasp. The foundation of anything of value must be carefully laid, or it will soon become useless. This remark is particularly applicable in reference to our health, for if it is not firmly established through the blood being pure and the stomach in regular order, we are liable at any time to be fatally attacked by disease. Holloway's Pills and Ointment lay a foundation of good health which will be permanent and strong as a rock.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	27 81	30 18	35 23	20 64
Thursday, Aug. 17th	00 38	00 22	00 23	00 39
Total	28 19	30 40	35 56	31 03
Total fall to Aug. 17th, 1898	55 44	54 21	64 25	51 49
Total fall to Aug. 17th, 1897	60 52	58 30	63 12	56 81

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	84	4
15th August, 1899	2	33
Total	86	37

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	26	6
Tuesday, 15th August, 1899	0	0
Total	26	6
Total up to 15th August, 1898	32	78
Total up to 15th August, 1897	32	40

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·507	E	1	95·6	80·6	73	...	5·21	−6·43
Sirsa	29·544	S.W	7	100·8	83·6	4	...	2·12	−6·87
Delhi	29·542	W	5	98·7	83·9	5	...	10·65	−7·86
Agra	29·568	S.W	7	100·5	81·9	51	...	21·24	+3·08
Cawnpore	29·554	W	7	96·8	80·1	68	...	31·27	...
Allahabad	29·589	W	12	92·6	79·3	76	...	31·14	+7·61
Jhansi	29·617	W.S.W	6	96·2	81·2	57	...	27·04	+1·74
Jacobabad	29·562	E	4	103·4	81·6	67	...	0·00	−2·45
Karachi	29·638	W.S.W	16	91·4	79·2	83	...	0·05	−5·09
Jeypore	29·630	W	9	97·7	78·6	6	...	10·71	−6·24
Ajmere	29·660	S.W	13	94·4	78·1	68	...	8·39	−5·18
Deesa	29·712	S.W	2	96·1	76·5	73	...	1·15	−16·58
Ahmedabad	29·746	S	5	98·7	79·1	67	...	3·63	...
Bhuj	29·710	W.N.W	24	2	77·9	66	...	0·48	−9·64
Jamnagar	29·735	S.S.W	27	91·0	79·2	64	...	2·01	...
Rajkot	29·761	W	17	94·4	75·7	83	...	6·21	−1·74
Bhawnagar	29·765	W.S.W	10	93·6	78·8	58	...	4·67	...
Perim	29·765	W.S.W	13	83·5	79·3	81	...	4·58	...
Veraval	29·719	W.S.W	13	91·5	75·0	73	...	10·39	−3·50
Neemuch	29·753	W	5	87·7	73·1	89	...	13·64	−6·15
Indore	29·703	W	9	88·3	73·6	90	...	20·67	−10·23
Sangor	29·671	W.S.W	2	85·9	75·6	86	...	2·42	−12·05
Jubulpore	29·713	S.W	1	89·7	75·7	80	0·12	16·29	−18·54
Hoshangabad	29·682	W	8	87·7	72·1	79	0·03	7·57	−11·05
Khandwa	29·782	S.W	7	89·8	75·1	84	...	13·60	−18·52
Raipur	29·719	W.N.W	7	92·2	74·6	80	...	8·86	−10·10
Nagpur	29·719	W.N.W	13	92·2	74·0	80	...	9·74	−12·12
Akola	29·783	W.N.W	12	92·9	72·7	72	...	6·90	−13·78
Surat	29·769	S.W	10	88·6	79·1	69	...	17·75	−15·21
Malegaon	29·762	W	11	92·4	71·7	65	...	4·66	−6·84
Bombay	29·823	S.W	13	91·0	76·0	76	0·03	29·95	+2·79
Poona	29·324	W.S.W	15	83·1	68·9	77	0·05	6·61	−7·05
Ahmednagar	29·814	W	14	86·9	69·4	71	...	5·97	...
Aurangabad	...	W	...	83·8	68·2	76	...	9·22	...
Sholapur	29·815	S.W	8	91·7	72·0	65	...	2·13	−10·59
Ratnagiri	29·840	W	7	85·4	77·9	80	0·01	45·72	−33·63
Belgaum	29·829	W.S.W	18	76·3	65·3	90	0·06	16·59	−11·98
Goa	29·861	N.W	12	84·1	77·4	83	...	29·95	...
Karwar	29·867	Calm.	2	85·2	74·5	91	0·05	46·00	−14·84
Mangalore	29·873	Calm.	2	84·3	73·6	96	...	54·37	−28·48
Calicut	29·898	N.W	2	85·2	73·0	90	0·10	57·91	−14·66
Cochin	29·870	N.W	8	84·0	74·7	94	0·12	40·64	−16·28
Bangalore	29·872	W.N.W	8	85·8	65·6	74	...	2·70	−8·54
Secunderabad	29·789	W.N.W	10	87·3	71·5	72	...	5·01	−7·11
Masulipatam	29·743	W	10	93·6	80·1	74	...	4·10	−10·45
Beliary	29·837	W.N.W	13	96·2	73·2	56	...	2·83	−2·45
Cuddapah	29·807	W	G	88·2	81·9	62	...	2·13	−8·38
Madras	29·804	S.W	7	94·5	78·5	75	...	5·12	−3·28
Coimbatore	29·857	S.W	4	90·4	71·6	8	...	0·78	−2·05
Trichinopoly	29·816	W	8	101·6	78·8	7	...	1·84	−3·29
Negapatam	29·800	W.S.W	15	93·5	75·9	75	...	3·05	−3·36
Colombo	29·878	S.W	7	90·0	78·0	81	...	10·68	−4·53
Aden	29·697	E.S.E	11	92·8	82·6	62	...	0·00	−0·20

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·10 (20·21); G. T. H. 0·22 (20·95); St. G. H., 0·38 (31·76); C. P., 0·03 (29·10.)

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Khandwa and Bhavnagar Para, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small, but they show a rise in many places. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and along the coast from Goa to Cochin. Gradients are slight to moderately steep.

Winds remain practically unchanged, and the force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar, Bhuj, Rajkot, Belgaum and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Jamnagar and Bhuj, 24 at Neemuch, 22 at Akola, and 20 at Deesa and Karwar.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small and the skies are partially cloudy in many places.

There has practically been no rain except a few light local showers. The following are the amounts:—Cochin and Hoshangabad 0·12 cents, Calicut 0·10, Belgaum and Bombay 0·06, Karwar and Poona 0·05, Khandwa 0·03 and Ratnagiri 0·01.

Pressure, which has been either in slight or moderate deffect or excess for the last six or seven days, shows now a general tendency to remain above its normal height, and to-day it is about a tenth in excess all over the country lying between Latitudes 13° and 24·2° N. The monsoon current in the Arabian Sea as shown by observations at Aden and Colombo, is fairly normal, but the weather conditions over the greater part of the land area are again unfavourable. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is very weak and between Karwar and Bombay it is only about 2-3rds of its usual steepness. The sea is either smooth or slight along the coast, and the weather conditions being unfavourable for general rain, a few light local showers are only likely along the coast.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 17.

Thursday: The pressure has changed by small amounts and the pressure distribution is practically the same. Pressure has fallen in east Bengal and Burma, and also in West and North Punjab, and has risen elsewhere. The depression in Bengal is stationary and has intensified very slightly; pressure is increasing at the head of the Peninsula, and is now in considerable excess over North Bombay an Berar. The temperature is in slight to large excess over the whole country, except Behar, and in parts of Bengal, Assam and Burma; the excess continues most marked in Rajputana. Rainfall has decreased in Burma and Bengal, and no rain has fallen West of Behar in Northern India, and very light showers of no importance have fallen in Peninsula. The winds on Bombay Coast have decreased in strength, but strong winds continue in Kathiawar and Lower Sind. The conditions are practically unchanged, showers will probably continue in Burma and North-Eastern India, but the Arabian sea monsoon current is giving practically no rain to N.-W. India and the Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th August, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·783
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	83
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 357
Fall of Rain	0·39
Total fall during month	3·85
year	31·03
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th August	0·02

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 16.

10 p.m.	79·9

THURSDAY.—AUGUST 17.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	81·6
4 p.m.	81·0

Too much rain is always a fault on the right side in the agricultural economy of India; and the monthly report upon the crop prspects in these Provinces for July shows that after all very little harm has been done by the excessive rainfall in the early part of the monsoon. The only districts that seem to have felt any real ill effects are parts of the Benares and Gorakhpur regions. On the other hand last week's report speaks of many districts needing more rain; the hot August and dry west winds have already more than counteracted the humidity of the earlier period. The most marked feature of the report, however, is the sudden rise of prices all over the Province in consequence of the apprehensions about the position in Western India. The sudden movement might have been expected at the central markets like Cawnpore, Hathras, and Allahabad; but it is reported equally from the most remote districts. Markets that a few years ago would have been three weeks or a month behind in feeling the influence of any outside impulse like the present, now move almost to the hour in correspondence with the variations at the great centres; and a bad report from Bolaram is filled the next day by the purchasers at Bahraich.—*Pioneer.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following is the full text of the Bombay provincial season reports for the week ending Tuesday last:—

Karachi.—Rain much wanted. River at Kotri on 14th, 16 feet 6 inches against 17 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Water insufficient almost throughout the district. Crops damaged by Kukai insect in Sakro taluka. Fodder scarce in Johi, Manjhand, Kotri, Kohistan, Mirpur, Batoro, Jati, Shahbandar and Tatta talukas. Cattle in weak condition. Prices of food-grains above normal in Sehwan, Manjhand, Kotri, Kohistan, Jati and Karachi talukas.

Shikarpur.—No rain during week. River 11 feet 5 inches against 12 feet 9 inches last year, being still lowest on record for past 20 years. Sind Canal has again begun to flow. Present prospects gloomy. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowing continues. Standing crops in fair condition except in Badin. Water-supply deficient. Fodder scarce. Cattle in poor condition; many have died in Badin and Tando Bago.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Deficiency of water in Sukkur and Ghar canals in Shahdadpur taluka becoming serious. Fodder sufficient except in Kashmor. Prices of bajri risen by 1 seer and that of jowari by 8 of wheat by 1 and of rice by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Cattle dying in large numbers in Desert tracts. Relief being doled out at Chachro and Islamkot.

Ahmedabad.—Rain for week at Dhandhuka 3 inches 82 cents and at Ahmedabad 2 cents, none elsewhere; for season maximum at Dhandhuka 7 inches 58 cents, minimum at Ahmedabad 3 inches 29 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. For want of rain sowing retarded in all the talukas except Dhandhuka, where sowing of jowari has begun since the recent rain. Fodder supply entirely insufficient. Agricultural stock in pretty fair condition. Price of jowari 12, of bajri 12, of wheat 10 and of rice second sort 9 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 20 cents in Halol, none elsewhere. Sowings retarded. Crops withering. Fodder scarce. Cattle in fair condition. Prices of food-grains rising. Price of maize in Godhra 16, in Dohad 18 and in Jhalod 20 seers per rupee; price of bajri in Godhra and Kalol 12 1-2 and in Halol 12 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—Rain for week maximum at Kaira 9 cents, minimum at Nadiad 1 cent, average for the district 3 1-4 cents; for season at Kaira 4 inches 20 cents, in the district maximum at Nadiad 6 inches 46 cents, minimum at Borsad 3 inches 3 cents, average for the district 4 inches 81 cents. Rain badly wanted in all parts of the district. Standing crops of bajri and kodra withering in the whole district. Transplantation of rice crops stopped for want of rain. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Animals fed on leaves in almost all villages. Average price of bajri 11 1-4, of wheat 10 3-4 and of rice 8 1-2 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain for week at Anklesvar 2 cents, none elsewhere; for season at Broach 8 inches 96 cents, in the district maximum 11 inches 72 cents at Ankleshvar, minimum 3 inches 63 cents at Amod. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Agricultural operations at a standstill for want of rain. Prospects gloomy. Fodder getting scarce except in Anklesvar taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition

Surat.—Rain for week at Surat 17 cents, in the district maximum at Chikhli 2 inches 55 cents, minimum at Olpad 14 cents; for season at Surat 17 inches 63 cents, in the district maximum at Bulsar 34 inches 60 cents, minimum at Olpad 9 inches 56 cents. Rainfall insufficient and more wanted throughout the district. The week's rain has somewhat improved the condition of standing crops in all talukas except Olpad and Jalalpor. Transplantation of rice stopped for want of more rain. In parts of Chikhli and Mandvi talukas rice land is being sown with jowari and other crops. Fodder supply sufficient and condition of agricultural stock good. Price of rice stadonary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 12th: total of week 1·72 inches; total to date 30·04, being 21·81 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 9th, 12th and 13th: temperature normal on 10th, 11th, 14th and 15th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Abnormal wind from north-north-east on 9th, from north-east on 10th and 11th, and from east-north-east on 12th and 13th: wind normal on 14th and 15th.

Thana.—Rain for week maximum at Thana 4 inches 19 cents, minimum at Mahim 29 cents; for season at Thana 34 inches 78 cents, in the district maximum at Shahapur 46 inches 72 cents, minimum at Mahim 16 inches 89 cents. More rain still wanted throughout the district. Transplantation resumed in Salsette, Vada, Shahapur, Murbad, Kalyan, Bhiwndi and in some villages of Bassein taluka owing to recent fall of rain: elsewhere transplantation stopped for want of rain and young crops almost withered. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of rice 2nd sort in seers per rupee 7·7 at Mahim and Bhiwndi, 7 1-2 at Vada, 8 1-4 at Bassein, 9 at Dahanu, Umbargaon and Shahapur, 9 1-4 at Murbad, 9 3-4 at Mokhada, 10 at Thana and 11 at Kalyan.

Kolaba.—Rainfall during week throughout the district, maximum 10 inches 95 cents at Pen, minimum 3 inches 77 cents at Alibag; total for season 31 inches 63 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 43 inches 39 cents at Karjat, minimum 31 inches at Uran. Transplantation recommenced and prospects improved. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice fallen by about 1 seer at Pen and Panvel and by half a seer at Nagothna; price of rice at Alibag 8 seers 44 tolas.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week throughout district maximum 7 inches 90 cents at Mandangad, minimum 2 inches 59 cents at Guhagar. Agricultural prospects improved. Transplantation resumed. Fodder sufficient for the present. Prices of food-grains risen slightly in Vengurla and Devgad.

Khandesh.—Rain everywhere during week, at Dhulia 1 inch 14 cents, in the district maximum 1 inch 91 cents at Raver, minimum 20 cents at Nandurbar; for season at Dhulia 6 inches 98 cents, average in the district 6 inches 8 cents. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops resumed in some parts consequent on the recent rainfall, but retarded in others owing to insufficient rain. Standing crops in fair condition. Fodder insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of bajri, jowari, and rice slightly fallen.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 68 cents; for season 8 inches 88 cents. Rain urgently wanted in all talukas except in 20 villages in the west of Nasik and in North, South and West Igatpuri. Sowing and transplantation retarded for want of sufficient rain except in the west of Nasik and in the talukas of Peint and Igatpuri. Sowing and transplantation recommenced where it has rained. Standing crops benefited by recent showers of rain. Fodder supply running short and risen in price except in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint. Cattle in Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas feeding on anjan leaves, and those of Baglan and Kalvan being sent to hilly tracts for pasture.

Ahmednagar.—More or less rain during week throughout the district, at Nagar 56 cents, in the district maximum 2 inches 9 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 18 cents at Parner; for season at Nagar 7 inches 10 cents, in the district maximum 12 inches 18 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 2 inches 86 cents at Karjat. More rain wanted for standing crops. Fodder generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition for the present except in Parner taluka. Average price of principal food-grain 16 seers 64 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 12th August 1899).—Rain for week at Sholapur 79 cents, at Barsi 89 cents, at Madha 76 cents, at Karmala 95 cents, at Pandharpur 54 cents, at Sangola 1 inch 8 cents and at Malsiras 3 cents; for season maximum at Barsi 4 inches 44 cents, minimum at Sholapur 2 inches 4 cents. More rain urgently needed throughout the district. Bagayat crops and the kharif crops already sown in a few places and still alive benefited by the week's rain. Land being prepared in Sholapur and Sangola talukas for rabi crops. Prospects slightly improved for rabi crops, but there is hardly any chance of raising any kharif crops. Fodder sufficient, though rising in price. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha and Karmala, and rise in other talukas. Price of Sholapur jowari 20 seers 2 chataks.

Satara.—Rain during week at Karad 26, at Valva 9, at Satara 58, at Wai 74, at Khanapur 12, at Koregaon 13 and at Patan 94 cents, at Javli 1 inch 71 cents none in other talukas, where it is urgently wanted. Standing crops withering in some places for want of rain. Fodder sufficint but dear. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices fallen in some talukas and stationary in others.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Indi 35 cents, at Singji 31 cents, at Bijapur 2 nches 76 cents, at Bagevadi 1 inch 27 cents at Muddibhal 87 cents at Badami 9 cents, at Hungund 51 cents, and none at Bagalkot. Heavy rain badly wanted in all parts of the district. Standing kharif crops in a very few places only will revive owing to the week's rainfall. Dry fodder sufficient for the present, though rising in price. Average price of jowari 18 seers 11 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Slight rain during week throughout the district except at Athni and Gokak, varying from 4 cents at Hukeri to 3 inches 10 cents at Chandgad. Rain urgently wanted in eastern talukas, where sowing operations have been retarded. Supplies of food, water and fodder sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans and labourers moderate. Prices of staple food-grains continue high.

Dharwar.—Slight rain throughout the district except at Navalgund and Mundargi, varying from 94 cents at Ron to 15 cents at Bankapur. Standing kharif crops withering and further showing operations retarded for want of sufficient rain throughout the district except in Karajgi, Kalghatgi, Kod and some villages in Ron, where the scanty rainfall of the week has proved beneficial to some extent. Heavy rain required throughout the district. Fodder supply sufficient for the present. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of jowari stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout district, heavy on coast and very heavy on the ghats, where there is no rain gauge; maximum at Karwar 8 inches 49 cents, minimum at Haliyal 60 cents. Agricultural operations previously retarded have been resumed. Rice crops that were fading have now revived and will do fairly well. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices fallen owing to rainfall.

Rajkot.—Rainfall during week at Rajkot 1 cent; total for season 7 inches 55 cents; showers during week at some places in the Prants. More rain badly wanted. Weather very cloudy. Great scarcity of fodder prevailing. Average price of wheat 12 seers, of bajri 11 seers 45 tolas, of jowari 13 seers 30 tolas, and of gram 12 seers 55 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 1 cent. Weather hot and windy. Crops withering. Price of Bajri 13 1-12 and of jowari 15 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Young crops withering. Agricultural operations have come to a standstill. Want of rain badly felt. Want of fodder felt in parts of Baroda, Kadi and Navsari divisions, where cattle are getting weaker and dying of starvation. Price of bajri 23, of wheat 21, of rice superior 12 and of rice infer or 19 lbs. per British rupee.

ISLAM AND THE MOSLEMS.

LECTURE BY NAWAB MOSHIN-UL-MULK.

NAWAB MOSHIN-UL-MULK, who is now on a short visit to Bombay, was invited to give a lecture on Islam and the Moslems, last Saturday, at the Muzafferabad Hall by some of the leading Mahomedans of the city. The lecture was organised for the purpose of popularizing education amongst the Mahomedans, and it will be a very good thing indeed if a series of such lectures were got up from time to time to create an interest amongst the Mahomedans in educational, social and religious matters. There appears to be no doubt from what was witnessed on last Saturday that the movement will meet with popular approval, provided interesting and instructive lectures like the Nawabsaheb are available to enrapture audiences with their fascinating and eloquent speeches. The Nawabsaheb is looked upon as one of the most liberal, enlightened, learned and eloquent speakers amongst the Mahomedans of India which naturally accounts for the unequalled popularity which he enjoyes amongst them. At the appointed hour the hall was crowded to almost overflowing and the people were eagerly awaiting the arrival of the speaker of the evening. On the Nawabsaheb entering the Hall the audience cheered him and showed signs of great respect which they always entertained for him. The illumination and arrangements were most satisfactorily carried out by Mr. Ibrahim Hafiz who on occasions like this is always most indefatigable. On the motion of Mr. Najmoodeen Tyebjee, seconded by Mr. Ali Mahomed, Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan was called to the chair. The chairman opened the proceedings with appropriate remarks and requested Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk to deliver his lecture for which they had met together that evening.

Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk in the course of an able and eloquent speech, which was listened to with great attention, reminded his hearers of the state of Arabia and its people when Islamism found its way into them and the cruelty and the unscrupulously rude customs that were then prevalent amongst them and that were the predominant characteristic of their nature. He then showed the great success, which their Islamic forefathers had achieved over such class of people, as being due to the fact that they were guided in all their affairs by the unimpeachably good precepts and principles laid down in the Koran, and that they were as firm religionists as they were brave warriors. But there came the tremendous collapse, followed by all its evil consequences, which are even traceable to the present day amongst us in all its magnitude, simply because the new fangled ideas were attempted to reconcile with their past traditions. The career of the Indian Moslems has been almost irreparably disorganized which may perhaps be appropriately attributed to the sudden change they have undergone in their social, educational and religious status, being the result of their not remaining true to their traditions. Had the Indian Moslems taken precaution to see that they are true to themselves and have not given up efforts towards the cause of their best interests, they would not have been handicapped in the race of life with the other communities and would certainly not have found the least impediment in their way in making Islam shine forth with all its renewed power and splendour. Not only had the Creator of the Universe sent to man religions through his Prophet but endowed him with an intellect of sufficiently high order to understand them and to thoroughly appreciate their value. But God forbid the time should come when it will be said of him—"He hath eyes and seeth not; he hath ears and heareth not." However there is time yet in which he could obviate it himself by improving his ways. It should not only be deplorable but sorrowful to observe that Moslems, no less than five crores throughout India, have few or no hospitals, colleges, universities, orphanages of their own to boast of in the face of those of the other communities. But that came of want of order and method of organization as they obtained among their rulers—the Englishmen—and of want of magnanimous charity for which the Parsee fraternity was so well known. Exactitude of method in the English can be well illustrated by the most famous example of Newton whose perseverance had no end till he had discovered the great laws of graviation or by the recent instance of Sir John Lubbock whose 12 years of continued scientific investigation into the nature of the small insect which we call ant, had not failed to throw considerable light upon that subject. Moslems have entirely failed to appreciate the importance of this excellent principle. Before proceeding further with the subject, Nawabsaheb successfully attempted to refute the charge that is generally laid against Islam—on what source it is not known—that it inculcated the duty of its propagation by means of sword and bloodshed, on the ground that koran sanctioned no such sanguinary proceedings and that the wars undertaken by the Islam were (except under certain circumstances in which political complications showed their necessity) all of defensive character. Resuming the thread of his discourse Nawab Saheb proceeded to say that it would be a matter of shame to deny that there are in Bombay many a well-to-do and rich persons amongst Bhoras, Memons, Khojas, of the Moslem community, but none of them was ever heard of setting so noble an example as that of Mr. Tata who contributed thirty lakhs of rupees to the cause of education. If it is due to dissensions amongst them let it be so, but are there not dissensions amongst Parsees? Have they not their private grudges and internal feuds? However that may be, but let a question affecting the welfare of their community arise and unity would be at once established. In clos

PURELY PERSONAL.

PERHAPS less is known about the young Duke of Albany than of any member of the Royal Family. Born a few months after his father's sudden death, he was a somewhat delicate and ailing baby, and—almost to the exclusion of his little sister—was his mother's only consolation and thought for the time being. Later on, infantile convulsions caused him to be doubly watched and cared for, as it was feared that he had inheritel his father's tendency to epilepsy; but wise management has worked wonders in strengthening a fragile frame, and tha bonny looking, but somewhat sad and dreamy boy, promises to develop into an amiable and wise, if not over-robust man. A natural lassitude renders him averse to schoolboy games, and he will never be a keen sportsman. At Eton, he is more thought of by the masters than by his school-fellows, as some among the former recognise in him good mental ability and the wish to think out things for himself. Like the late Duke, he is fond of music, and among a music-loving people he should become no mean musician.

The adulation of his mother and her household has rendered the young Duke over sensitive to any fancied slight or disparagement, and his position as one of the least important members of the Royal Family has often been looked upon as a grievance. Owing to this, he is at times elated at his magnified grandeur in being the heir-presumptive of a reigning Grand Duke, but is often saddened and speaks regretfully of the happy Sundays at Windsor Castle, and his lovely home at Cloremont. Although he is by no means the most popular grandson, the Queen is much interested in all the complex and overwhelming business arrangements which have practically to be got through before the Prince takes up his residence abroad, and likes each detail to be submitted to and discussed with her. It is anticipated that the young Duke will spend about three months of each year in England, and that his mother will still remain in touch with many of her good works here, and spend a goodly portion of the sum granted her by Government in this country.

I hear on good authority that the German Emperor, who much admires the soldierly alertness and steadiness of the Duke of Connaught, cannot get over his surprise and resentment at an English prince declining a German throne for himself and his son, and looks upon the refusal to reign over a duchy no bigger than an average English county as a slight upon himself. Bearing in mind what has happened in the past, the Kaiser was informed that the decision was a wise one, as the Duke of Connaught would never brook undue interference with either his son or himself, should either have decided to take up his residence abroad.

The Duke of Connaught's daughters are well-set-up girls, with pretty, frank, open faces, and are free from the painful shyness which has caused the Prince of Wales's daughters to be so little understood. Princess Margaret has had her hair put up for some little time, and is promoted to long, though girlish frocks. Although seventeen years of age last January, she is not to be considered as a fully "come out" young l dy until next season, and is still studying hard. Princess Patsy a merry sprite of thirteen—is popular wh>ever she goes, and wears a very long tail of plaited thick hair down her back. She feels it somewhat hard that she still has so much schoolroom work before her, and good humouredly grumbles at the greater freedom enjoyed by her sister.

Many people who envy Her Majesty the pomp and dignity which surround her, little know the amount of work she has to do, to say nothing of the fearful anxieties incidental to her exalted station, which press upon her. During the last twelve months the Queen has attached her signature to more than fifty thousand documents, whilst residing at Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, or Balmoral. Many have been signed in railway trains, and not a few on the sea.

Colonel Saunderson has two fads—outside politics. One is golfing—which, he declares, has cured him of dyspepsia, weakness of the heart, and other ailments. The other fad is yachting. He is an old and intimate acquaintance of the Emperor of Germany, for whom he has an intense admiration; and to the Emperor he made the boast that he had designed a yacht, bred the entire crew, and won a gold cup. The boast was true, too; for the crew consisted of the Colonel's four sons.

Seldom has civic honour been better deserved than that which was conferred on Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton, M. P., who was the recipient of the Freedom of the City of London. The Member for Canterbury, who has been facetiously styled "the Postmaster-General of Greater Britain," is not only the practical creator of Imperial Penny Postage, but he has done more than any man living to secure to the world the fullest possible advantages of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communication. He has made everything connected with this subject the study of his life, and there is no higher authority to be found anywhere. The ancients used to say "Beware of the man of one book." Mr. Henniker-Heaton is the man of one idea—the reform of the Post Office—of whom statesmen and administrators are in dread, for all his energy and resolution are concentrated upon the attainment of this object. I believe he has never been found tripping in one single detail out of the many thousands of facts that he has brought before the public notice. The casket in which Mr. Henniker-Heaton's "Freedom" was enclosed is a beautiful piece of work, and was executed with characteristic taste by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company.

Lord Justice Rigby, whose illness was a source of regret in many circles, has climbed the ladder of fame by his own unaided efforts. It is not generally known that he was born in the little Cheshire town of Runcorn. In the middle of this century the Rigbys were the best known men in the town for their energy, perseverance, and unconventionality in the various walks of life they respectively trod. The father of the future Lord Justice was the late Mr. Thomas Rigby, who, amongst other businesses, carried on that of publican, and it was in a hostelry bearing the sign of "Old Bridgewater Arms" that the eminent equity lawyer first saw the light. This house is on the line of locks which are the termini of Brindley's famous engineering work, the Bridgewater Canal, and is now the resort of ship captains and pilots from the adjacent docks.

Young Rigby was a youth of reserved character, and the principal recollection his contemporaries hold in regard to him is that he was a remarkably clever skater, and excelled in fancy evolutions on the ice. He received his education at the Liverpool Collegiate School then proceeded to Cambridge, and afterwards adopted law as a profession. He has not set foot in his native town for about thirty years, but his connection with the place was brought to mind some two years ago when he gave a donation of £50 to the Runcorn Technical Institute.

Medical orthodoxy has lost another distinguished adherent Dr. Ellicott, the Bishop of Gloucester, as is known, went through a severe illness lately, pneumonia, which after seventy is usually a triumphant foe—and the Bishop is well into the eighties. It was almost the first indication the Bishop has given of being mortal. He seldom wears spectacles and until quite lately was a hardy mountaineer. When stricken down a month or two ago he was in full work hurrying about his diocese. His recovery is quite phenomenal and he attributes it largely to the power of a magnetic healer, who, to do the faculty justice, was recommended, or at least encouraged, to try his art by the Bishop's own medical adviser.

The Bishop is not only one of the finest scholar on the Bench—for which reason he was probably chosen to preside at Lambeth over the authorised retranslation of the Bible—but he is a brilliant talker, and a skilful debater. His voice is not strong, which is against him as an orator, and, like Mark Twain, his utterance is very deliberate, but the patient listener is usually rewarded by an epigram or well-turned sentence which will bear repeating. The Bishop is invaluable in general company, not only because, as Lord Houghton said of Cardinal Manning, "he makes himself so agreeable to the ladies," but because he often enriches—after dinner—the scant wit and wisdom of the men.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis is probably the greatest clerial traveller of the century. Between 1885, when he was appointed Lowell Lecturer at Boston, U.S.A., and University Preacher at Cornell and Harvard, and 1895, he covered no fewer than 100,000 miles outside Europe, whilst notes of his travels in Italy, France, Germany, Morocco, and other countries would alone fill several books, and are not even touched upon in his two amusing volumes, "My Hundred Thousand Miles." In 1893, Mr. Haweis addressed the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, and after preaching in New York, Philadelphia, Montreal, and New Orleans, he passed to San Francisco, whither he was recalled in 1895 to fold for two months a preachership at holy Trinity, the largest church on the Pacific Coast. Passing thence to Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Winnipeg, Mr. Haweis everywhere addressed huge congregations.

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The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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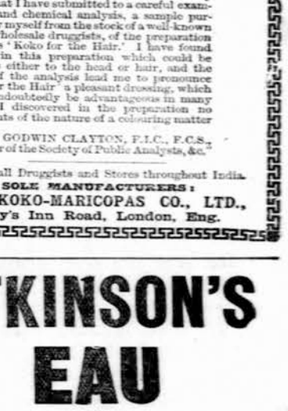

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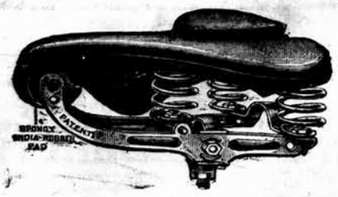

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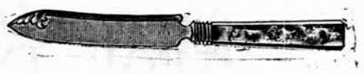
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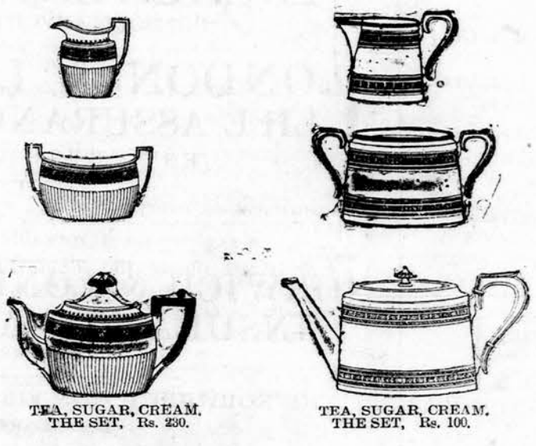
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